THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXVII. NUMBER 9.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1880.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY.

WE ARE requested to give a prominent insertion to the following letter:

In your issue of the 2nd February I find a correspondent from Dinajpur complaining of the bad state of the feeder roads leading to the Railway Station at Phoolbaree from Patiram and Sanighia.

Allow me to inform your correspondent of the remarks made by the District Magistrate on those roads during his inspection in the beginning of this month.

February 4th Road No. 41 (Patiram to Phoolbari) the road is an unfinished famine road; useless as a feeder to the Railway as it takes the wrong direction and there is little local traffic. The track passes through three bheels very little money need be spent on it.

February 6th 1880. Inspected remainder of Road No. 41 (Patiram to Phoolbaree) and portion of Road No. 9 (Sanighia to Phoolbari). For the 1st mile out from the railway station to the Jabuna river the roads are one. This bit connecting the Phoolbaree or Gobindgunge bunder with the station is in fair order for traffic, during the rains one bridge is required and will be supplied. A village road grant will be given for repairs of a short branch road connecting the Moonsif's Court at Basoodebpore with the above road.

Beyond the Jabuna the Road No. 41 runs towards Chintamun for two miles through broken sandy country skirting the river and then for three miles along hard clay. Two bridges are wanted in the 4th mile and one each at the 5th and 6th mile posts, small bridges will do; the smaller gaps may be filled up or earthen wareculverts may be put in. This will facilitate the passage of local traffic to the Bogra road at Chintamun.

From the above you will see that the first named road (Patiram to Phoolbari) is not the direct route to the railway from Patiram, the straight road being to the station at Hilee and hence the Road Cess Committee do not see the necessity of considering this road as one of importance and the road is therefore meant more as a fair weather road than one for all seasons.

The other road complained of (Sanighia to Phoolbaree) the committee do not want to keep up as a feeder as there is already a good bridged road from Sanighia to the railway at Birampur, and the mahajans of Sanighia prefer sending their goods to Birampur inasmuch as, being a few miles down Phoolbaree, it costs them less in the railway freight to and from Calcutta. This may account for the reduction of traffic, if there has been any, at Phoolbaree, but there ought to be a corresponding increase at Birampur; so the Railway loses nothing.

I am not aware of any other places than Phoolbari or Gobindgunge where there are big mahajans who cannot send in their goods to the station owing to the bad condition of the road. The road from the bunder to the station is not so bad as to render wheel traffic impossible. It is a kutcha road and is sure to be cut up by the traffic. The road is now being improved as per instructions of the Magistrate.

My idea as to the reduction of railway traffic is otherwise. Both Phoolbaree and Sanighia are on two large rivers and river traffic being less costly and their goods being less liable to loss from breakage and wastage, the mahajans naturally prefer the water communication to the rail.

RAM NATH BHUTTACHARJI.
District Engineer, Dinajpur.

Dinajpur the 18th February 1880.

THE UNFORTUNATE Barrister at Chittagong, to whose case we referred in a recent issue, we are informed, was arrested on the ground that he was gone in the head, and despatched to Dullanda, but on examination the authorities of the Lunatic Asylum have discharged him. Will the Government enquire into this case and ascertain why he was thus illegally arrested and sent over? A proper enquiry is sure to bring all the facts of the case into light.

THE LATEST intelligence from the Cape announces that Sir Garnet Wolseley has created a painful impression amongst all who are desirous of seeing a pacification of the Transvaal, by alluding to the Boer Erasmus "a devil, a fiend in human form, who shall be intimately associated with the hangman before I have done with him." Some, however, regard it as a wholesome and necessary expression of the intentions of the Government, and followed up, as it has been, by the arrest of Mr. Bok, a Hollander and the secretary of the Boer Committee, as likely greatly to assist the prevention of anything like active resistance to the British rule. A notice has been issued in the Transvaal Government *Gazette* announcing that Secocoeni's country is opened to prospectors for metals, and that the newly-appointed magistrate or Resident, Mr. Irvine, will give genuine prospectors every assistance in the way of guides and information. Major-General Sir Henry Clifford has been appointed to the military command of the Transvaal. Sir Garnet Wolseley has returned to Natal.

A MOST influential gathering of titled ladies supported the Duchess of Marlborough, who presided over a meeting in Dublin on behalf of her Irish Famine Fund. Her Grace made a speech, in which she sketched the work of the Central Committee. She made a passing allusion to the incorrect statements which had been made in America by Mr. Parnell, and said his assertion that relief would only be given to rent-paying tenants was absolutely untrue; relief would be given to all who were suffering and in distress. The amount received up to the time of last mail was £32,472, of which about one-third has been expended in the distribution of Indian meal, oatmeal, and bread stuffs; and it is estimated that £,5600 per week will be required for the next six weeks.

THE "STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK" for 1880, which has just been published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., states that the army of the German Empire was formed, in October last, of 150 regiments of infantry, including the guards, 20 battalions of jager, or riflemen, 93 regiments of cavalry, 49 regiments of artillery, 20 battalions of Engineers, including a Railway regiment, 18 battalions of military train. This enormous force of fighting men comprised on the war footing 31, 195 officers, 1,273,346 rank and file, 281,542 horses, and 2,700 guns. The strength of the Imperial army on the peace footing is 18,079 officers, 400,935 rank and file, 97,389 horses, and 1,200 guns. Not included in these totals are the troops of the field reserve, calculated to number 250,000 men, and those of the Landsturm. It is estimated that, with the addition of the latter, Germany can place in the field at any time two millions and a half of armed men, without drawing upon the last reserves.

TUESDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY.

A LONDON PAPER states that a great deal of Indian cashmere is at present employed for walking costumes, and also for more dressy toilettes, in which case it is combined with silk brokade, ribbed velvet, satin, plush and oriental fabrics woven with gold and coloured silks; toilettes of cream white Indian cashmere are extremely elegant when embroidered with oriental beds, or with spots worked in satin; this cashmere with satin spots is in great favour just now; spots are in the same shade as the material, or a shade or two lighter.

A STORY is told in an Austrian paper how Lord Beaconsfield gained a victory over the Russian Plenipotentiaries on the question of the Armenian frontier. Count Schouvaloff was just beginning to read his report on the subject to the Congress when Lord Beaconsfield observed that he had no map of the country. The delegates looked over their papers, but no extra map could be found. At last Prince Gortschakoff discovered one in his portfolio, and handed it to his lordship. Count Schouvaloff then read the Russian proposal, tracing the line of the new frontier; but Lord Beaconsfield, who had carefully studied the map lent him by Prince Gortschakoff, described with great minuteness another line, restoring to Turkey a portion of the Armenian territory conquered from her, which he proposed for adoption in preference to that advocated by Russia. After a long discussion, in which Lord Beaconsfield showed extraordinary knowledge of Armenian geography, his proposal was accepted, much to the discomfiture of the Russian delegates, who could not understand how Lord Beaconsfield could have managed to improvise a frontier which was so advantageous to Turkey, and to which at the same time no reasonable objection could be urged by Russia. At length Prince Gortschakoff solved the mystery. He had lent Lord Beaconsfield the map on which was traced a line showing what were the greatest concessions Russia would be prepared to make if her original proposal were not acceded to.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW has the following:

The innocent little *fete* prepared by the students of Elphinstone College in honour of Professor M. M. Kunte, shows what scope there is for the exercise of sympathetic relations between a teacher and his pupils. During the short period Mr. Kunte has been allowed to act as Assistant Sanskrit Professor he has made himself very popular. He has been no less a friend than teacher to his pupils and has won the respect and affection of them all. Mr. Kunte's example might be imitated by many College dons and pedagogues who have a horror of being familiarly acquainted with their pupils. It is to be hoped that Mr. Kunte may soon be honoured with a Chair, for which his great acquirements and ripe Sanscrit Scholarship well qualify him.

We say *ditto*.

THERE is a project on foot to colonise with Jews and Moslems the large, fertile, unoccupied tract of land on the East of the Jordan, the former inheritance of the tribes of Gad and Reuben. It is thought that many Jews will be willing to invest capital here and become landlords under an Ottoman Company. An attempt is also being made to found an agricultural colony on the Plan of Sharon near Jaffa, but the success so far has been small, as the Jews do not take to farming, so long as they can manage to live on charity or by the use of their works in bargaining. It is said on good authority that about five thousand Jews have gone to Palestine within the last ten years, but nearly all of them are paupers.

CHENDRIAH, so long famous as the rebel leader in the Madras Presidency, whom the Government had utterly failed to capture after many month's effort, has at length been beheaded by his own followers, and the head has been given up and completely identified. We hope this will put an end to the Rumpa rebellion.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.

THE LONDON STATESMAN has the following:

"Amongst the minor evils of the Afghan war, we have to reckon the positive starvation to which the requisitions for the troops, in food and forage alone, has reduced masses of the people in the Punjab. According to the local press, there is again a scarcity of food in the frontier districts. In and about Rawul Pindi, *atta* (flour) sells at seven seers the rupee (7lbs. for a shilling). This is, according to precedent, a famine price. It would appear that the rise in the cost of common millets has been continuous for some time, and there is no prospect of a decrease. The summer rains were deficient, and there is reason to fear that the winter showers have not been much better. The scarcity thus impending is being hastened by purchases for the troops at, or going to, the front. So that on every side the outlook for the inhabitants of the frontier districts seems rather blank. The only persons belonging to the lower classes who can, without aid tide over the temporary famine, are the coolies employed on the new line of railway, at eight to ten, twelve, or more annas a day. A gentleman from that part of the Punjab tells us of police recruits marching in a body to surrender their uniforms to obtain work as navvies. Thus the Punjab itself has at last been added to the famine-stricken districts of India, owing to the miserable folly of this war.

And then the forced labour employed for the war!

VERY RECENTLY a hair-dresser, at Sheffield named Alfred Martin, was fined £3 for kissing a young lady against her will. If this is the amount paid for a kiss in England, we wonder what would be the price demanded in India.

THE TOTAL amount of earnings of all railways in India during the past year was twelve millions sterling, of which more than five-sixths were earned by the Guaranteed and the balance by the State railways. The increase over the receipts of 1878 amounted to £690,000.

THIS COUNTRY comes in for a fair share of Zadkiel's predictions as to events during the present year. We are told that on the 20th March the sun enters Aries, and with reference to India this is what follows:

"At Calcutta the ingress takes place in the tenth house and Mars has just risen. There will yet be a feeling of disquiet in India. The moon in the first house, and afflicted by Mercury and Saturn, shows that the people of India "shall be fickle, ever wavering from one opinion to another." As the moon is ruler of the second house, her affliction shows that the revenue will again be deficient. The sun and Jupiter nearly conjoined in the tenth house denotes good for the ruling powers. Uranus in the third house signifies accidents on the railways. The presence of Mars in the twelfth house shows that some of the enemies of British rule will give trouble and some bloodshed will result."

IT IS said that the Government of the Gaekwar have resolved to establish Municipalities in all the chief districts, Naosari, Amroli, Kharri, and Puttun, which will be placed under the control of a Municipal Commissioner on Rs. 800 per month. Mr. Dinshaw Ardeshir Taleyarkhan will, it is said, be the first Municipal Commissioner. He has given special attention to municipal matters.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL has conferred on the Maharaja of Durbhanga the title of Maharaja Bahadur. We repeat the title ought to have been made hereditary, but we believe it will come in good time.

THURSDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY.

A CONTAI CORRESPONDENT writes to say that the late rains have done immense good to the subdivision, particularly as cholera has sensibly abated. The resettlement of the Majumutta and Jalamutta estates of Midnapore lying within the Contai and Tumlook Subdivisions has been completed and received the sanc-

tion of Government, but the Ryots have declined to sign the Jummabundi papers. The settlement Deputy Collector has prepared close upon one lakh of notices together with copies of Jummabundi papers and served upon the ryots and under-tenants. It is rumoured that almost all the ryots so served will contest the enhancement claim in the Civil Court. Already about 14,000 notices to the Collector of Midnapore signifying their intention to contest their liability to enhancement have been registered in the Contai Post Office, and it is not known how many are being sent through the Branch Post Offices.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "While the consolidation of the Road Cess and Public Works Cess Acts is under the consideration of the Bengal Council, will it not be as well to provide for the opening of separate accounts of these cesses in the case of joint undivided estates? This provision will be a salvation to impoverished zemindars." He adds: "The payment of direct taxes in the shape of cesses may be bad enough, but the insult offered to landowners by petty peons who are sent out to attach the properties of defaulters is worse. These people think they can make and unmake zemindars. Cannot something be done to mitigate this hardship?"

THE LAST NUMBER of the Journal of the National Indian Association contains an interesting paper on Native costumes by a Hungarian Professor. We give the following extract from it:

There is no city in the world where turbans may be seen in such perfection as in Bombay, which may truly be called the *turbanopolis* of India. Here everybody wears some kind of turban, whilst in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies many persons are always bareheaded, and trust only to the protection of their thick hair, or to a handkerchief negligently thrown over the head, against the sun or rain. The Maratha turban, which some European griffins compare to a cart wheel is very neatly and carefully got up and gives employment to the tribe of turban folders, who take four annas for each turban they thus roll up *secundum artem*. Such a turban can be obtained for Rs 2 but that of the late Dr. Bhau Daji cost him Rs. 40; it was rather large but not heavy, and had very little gold lacing on it. Here shapes of turbans nearly unknown in other parts of India may daily be seen and although not a stronghold of Moslems, their varieties are likewise represented, not only as they occur in this country, but also in Persia and Arabia, the peculiar headcloth of which country, with the fillet of camel-hair around the cranium, is worn by horsedealers from Koweyt, Bosrah and Baghdad.

Bombay is not advanced enough. "Brimless caps" have not yet come into fashion there.

WE TAKE from the above journal the following items of Indian intelligence:

Mr. V. K Dhairyavan, B. A., LL.B, of the Bombay University (Middle Temple), was called to the Bar Jan. 26th and has since left for India.

The following gentlemen have satisfactorily passed their Final Examination, held at the Inns of Court in Hilary Term (the Law of Real and Personal Property, Common Law, and Equity): Mr. Dinbsa D. Davar (Bombay); Mr. Sayyid Nurol Huda (Bengal), and Mr. Syud Muhammad Sharafuddin (Bengal) all of the Middle Temple

Mr H J Cooke ratne (Ceylon), Mr Sayyid Warif Ali (Gwalior), and Kumar Shivanath Sinha (brother of the Rajah of Tajpur), all of the Inner Temple, have passed in the Roman Law Examination.

Mr Mati Lal Gupta, of the Middle Temple, has satisfactorily passed the First LL B Examination of the London University in the Second Division

Mr M D Karangia, Mr H M Hakim, Mr M J Kellawalla and Mr E S Chinai (Bombay), have passed the Examination of L. R, C. S, and L. M, of the University of Edinburgh,

IT IS SAID that the Maharaja of Doomraon will come down to Calcutta and give a ball in honor of His Excellency the Viceroy and His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. Can't our Maharajas find better use for their money?

IT IS RUMOURED that Mr. Whitley Stokes will go home for three months. Is it with a view to talk over the Indian Council to his codification projects?

THE BOMBAY REVIEW says that the indegenous art of this country has sustained a heavy loss in the death of Bhimaji Ramji, the well-known Hindu sculptor of Bombay. The deceased executed from time to time several exceedingly creditable commissions, such as the bust of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and others. The late artist was also an excellent engraver on stone, metal, and ivory. His sudden death will be lamented by all lovers of Indian art.

FRIDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY.

TWENTY-TWO students have successfully passed the examination for Honors in Arts and eight for that for the M.A. degree in the Calcutta University.

A MOST HANDSOME SUBSCRIPTION has been raised in Hyderabad in aid of the Irish Famine Fund: H. H. the Nizam Rs. 20,000, Sir Salar Jung Rs. 4000, Shumshool Umra Rs. 4000, Raja Narain Deo Br. Rs. 2000, Nawab Khoorshad Jab Rs. 1000, Ikbalodowla Rs 1000, Mokramodowla Rs. 1000, Nizam Yarjung Rs. 1000, Shahab Yarjung Rs. 1000, Meer Siayek Utali Khan Bahadoor Rs. 1000, Sadutali Khan Bahadoor Rs. 1000, Nawab Meamjung Rs. 500, Mozuferjung Rs. 500, Surfraz Hosien Khan Rs. 1000, Shumshool Umra's household and attendants Rs. 2000, Doolakhan Rs. 5000, Sir Richard Meade Rs. 1000.

AT LAST night's meeting of the Bethune Society Dr. Rajendralala Mitra delivered a brilliant lecture on the Parsis of Bombay. There were several novel theories enunciated in his usual happy and humourous style regarding the history, habits and customs of the Parsis. We hope the lecture will be published.

BABUS Bhuggobuttychurn Mullick and Benodebehary Mullick entertained their friends last night with a theatrical. There were present among others the Chief Justice, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, several members of the Legislative Council, and other local notabilities. A new drama, Judhistir Rajshayayogya, was performed. The acting was spirited and the audience were much pleased. The house was beautifully decorated and the hosts were all attention to their guests.

THE LAST number of the *Indian Charivari* is rich in variety. The cartoon representing Sir Richard Temple in dream after a dull debate in the House of Commons is well done. There are also several good small pictures. The lines on Sir John Strachey are also good.

THERE WERE 1314 deaths in the suburbs of Calcutta during the month ending 31st January last of which 105 were from cholera, 4 from small-pox, 618 from fever, 260 from bowel-complaints and the rest from other causes. The deaths in hospitals, jails and other public institutions were 225.

SATURDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY.

THERE WERE 270 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 21st February, of which 26 were from cholera, 5 from small-pox, 98 from fever, 31 from bowel-complaints, 4 from accidents, 21 from asthma and pthisis, 23 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Seven children were still-born and 4 persons died from old age Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 18.

THE FOLLOWING gentlemen have been appointed Fellows of the Calcutta University:

A M Nash, Esq, M A.	The Revd. H Finter.
Baboo Gobind C. Dutt.	Babu Kristo Behary Sen.
H Levinge, Esq, C. E,	The Revd. K S Macdonald, M A.
Syed Mahmud.	G R Aberigh-Mackay Esq.

A CORRESPONDENT proposes to publish in a collected form the scattered writings of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra. He writes:

I have learnt from reliable sources that if a selection were made from the Doctor's contributions to various periodicals it would run to some 2000 8vo. pages. The publication therefore would involve a considerable expenditure and would be beyond the means of a private individual to undertake it, unless he is previously assured of public sympathy and support. The other day when reading Professor Max Muller's introduction to the Sacred Books of the East I was sorry to find that the indefatiguable Dr. Mitra had been obliged through ill health to decline contributing to that scholarly series of what we may call International Oriental works. He has labored long and hard, and we should not be much disappointed if we find him not very prominent in joining new schemes. But it is certainly high time that what he has already produced should be collected together and published,

RAMCHUNDER PALIT

Nothing will give us greater pleasure than to see this project carried out. We dare say our educated countrymen will liberally support the undertaking.

IT IS stated that the Maharaja Sindia and the Maharaja of Jeypore have each given Rs. 5000 to the Irish Famine Relief Fund and the Maharaja of Jodhpore Rs. 3000.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S address to the electors of East Worcestershire has been published. He says:

An attentive study of public opinion has convinced me that the interests of the country are best secured by the maintenance of those principles which are advocated and sustained by the conservative party. My heart, therefore, is with that Conservative cause which is so dear to you, with that policy which promotes sound and national progress consistently with the preservation of that Constitution and those establishments, those traditions and associations, which have helped to make England what she is.

Strange to say that Sir Richard Temple makes no mention of India in his address.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION announces a public reception of Mr. Lalmohun Ghose at the Town Hall on Thursday next on his return from England. We believe Mr. Lalmohun Ghose will deliver an address on the occasion.

WE HAVE had before us Part I. of a book entitled "the Indian Student's Guide to the use of English idioms" by Babu Bholanath Pal. The book has been designed on a somewhat different plan from that of Babu Krishna Chunder Roy and will like the latter prove highly useful to Indian students. Babu Bholanath Pal is the able Head-Master of the Hindu School, and his personal experience in teaching greatly enhances the practica value of his book. We may add that it is fit to be introduced as a text book in our schools

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report on Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1878-79 2. Army Circulars, India. 3. Eighth Report of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund for 1878-79. 4. Forty-ninth Annual Report of the Oriental Seminary for 1879. 5. Secrets of Success at the Bar. 6. Empress Punjika or Bengali Almanack for 1287 B. S. 7. Price list of medicines and drugs sold at the Ayurveda Dispensary. 8. Maya-Mriga—An operatic piece in Bengali. By Kossyndra Banerjea. Indian Student's Guide, Part I. By Bholanath Paul.

WE GIVE the following abstracts of lectures delivered at the Science Association:

DR. MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR'S LECTURE ON MAGNETISM: Lect. I. Fundamental Phenomena of Magnetism.

(Delivered on the 24th February, 1880.)

Notwithstanding its assimilation to Electricity, Magnetism has phenomena sufficiently peculiar and distinct to constitute it a distinct Science. The attraction of iron by the loadestone was the only fact of the Science known from the remotest antiquity down to the 10th century of the Christian Era, unless we believe that its *directive* power was known to the Chinese about a thousand years before Christ.

The attractive power of the lodestone varies with the specimen. Generally, smaller pieces have greater attractive power in proportion to their size than larger ones. *Poles* of the loadstone how determined. The line joining the poles is the *axis*. The neutral line. Attraction between magnet and iron mutual. Effect of masses of iron in its vicinity is to reduce the intensity of the Magnetic field of the poles of a Magnet—Sir W. Snow Harris's experiment to demonstrate this. Magnetic Induction—its nature analysed by experiments. Induced magnetism may be distributed in various ways according to the position of the inducing magnet. Magnetic repulson of one pole shown by suspending several needles from one of the poles of a magnet. Repulsion of both poles shown by Cavallo's experiment. Neutralization of induced magnetism by Robinsons' Experiment.

REV. FATHER LAFONT'S LECTURES ON REFLECTION AND REFRACTION OF SOUNDS, AND THE QUALITIES OF MUSICAL SOUNDS.

(Delivered on the 19th & 26th February, 1880.)

Doppler's principle: when a body emitting sound is moving towards or receding from the ear, the pitch is raised or lowered.—Sounds when meeting an obstacle are reflected according to the same laws as Light—Illustrated by two parabolic mirrors placed some forty feet apart and collecting at one focus the ticking of a watch placed at the other focus. —Echoes, simple and multiple—Resonance—Refraction of sounds take place according to the law prevailing for Light.

Every Musical Sound is determined by three qualities: Intensity, Pitch and Timbre.

Intensity depends on the extent or amplitude of the vibrations which constitutes the sound: illustrated by the sonometer, organ-pipes and tuning forks. It is influenced also by the density of the medium in which the sound is produced. *It is proportional to the inverse square of the distance, except when conveyed through confined spaces, viz., the speaking* tubes, &c.,

Pitch is the quality which assigns to a sound its place in the musical scale as *low* or *high*, it entirely depends on the number of vibrations per second: pitch is perfectly continuous, as proved by the syren which is made to pass, without any gaps, through the whole scale of sounds from the gravest to the shrillest.

16½ vibrations at least are required to give a continuous sound, and beyond 4500 the sounds cease to be pleasant. There is a great diversity in the range of the hearing powers of various individuals, some being totally unable to perceive high sounds. As many as 40,000 vibrations per second have been measured.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London February 21st.—In the debate last night in the House of Lords on the Duke of Argyll's motion, Lord Cranbrook censured the Duke of Argyll's attack on Lord Lytton, and added that perhaps Lord Lytton in a year or two hence would have an opportunity of meeting the Duke of Argyll face to face.

21st.—The Maharaja of Manipur has been created a Knight of the Star of India. It is stated that Sir Charles Ellice will succeed Sir Frederick Haines as Commander-in-Chief in India. In the House of Lords last night, the Duke of Argyll moved for papers relating to the Russian correspondence found in Kabul, and denounced the whole policy of the Government in Afghanistan. Lord Cranbrook declined to produce the papers asked for, as being inexpedient and prejudicial to the public service. A long discussion then took place relating to the policy of the Government, during which Lord Beaconsfield said that when in 1878, Russia, considering the strained relations with England, naturally tried to use her influence in Asia, the British Government then thought the moment had arrived to finally settle who was to possess the command of the great gates to India, and that the policy, from which Government had never swerved, had been successfully carried out. His Lordship said it was impossible to retire from the country while it was still in a state of anarchy. When the Afghan understood that England was just, but resolved to be obeyed, the present difficulties would disappear. The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

23rd.—The statement that General Ellice succeeds Sir Frederick Haines is contradicted. Sir Stafford Northcote gave notice of a motion in the House of Commons for punishing obstructive Members with suspension, the extreme period being one week.

24th.—The *Standard* hints that the dissolution of Parliament will be necessary if the tactics of the obstructionists are persisted in.

24th.—The Lord Chancellor introduced a Bill amending the law in connection with the land system, enlarging the powers of owners of settled land, and simplifying the practice of conveyancing.

24th.—The *North German Gazette* publishes an article calling attention to the military preparations of Russia on the German frontier as an indication that Russia meditates aggression conjointly with France.

25th.—The London Press generally regards the Indian Budget as satisfactory. The *Standard* says that, as the famine fund

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

has been used for the Afghan war and for the frontier railways, it is a reason why the cost of the war should be shared by England The *Daily News* says it is rash to infer that all danger to Indian Finance is past The House of Commons negatived the motion to restrict the duration of Parliament to five years and to abolish the immunity from arrest of the members of the House of Peers

St. Petersburgh, 25th—Fears re-entertained that there will be a Nihilist outbreak on the occasion of the Czar's 25th anniversary accession to the throne, which takes place here on the 3rd March. The inhabitants of the city mistrust the students, and lose no opportunity of threatening them, General Melikoff replaces General Gourko as Governor of St Petersburgh,

26th—The *Journal de St Petersburg* publishes an article refuting that published by the *North German Gazette* on the 24th instant and lays stress upon the friendship of Russia towards Germany The tone of the Russian press has become generally more friendly towards Germany

26th—A ukase has been issued expressing a firm determination to suppress the attempts to undermine order, and appointing General Melikoff head of a supreme commission for repressing disorder, with unlimited power and control over all other Russian officials

Constantinople, February 21st.—Colonel Synge (English army), who has been devoting his time to relieving the refugees in Roumelia on behalf of Sir H. Layayd, has, with his wife, been captured by Greek brigands at Salonica, and threatened with death, failing payment of the ransom demanded,

25th.—Some Greek naturalized British subjects have been arrested for being found in possession of bombs, with which it is suspected they had designs on the life of the Sultan,

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 2nd March at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Laws of Magnetic Action and Distribution of Magnetism in Magnets.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Wednesday 3rd Inst., at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Preparation and properties of Hydrogen.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 4th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Qualities of Musical Sound.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Saturday, the 6th Inst., at 3 P. M.

Subject: Salt of Potassium and their Chemical tests.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1880.

THE BUDGET.

SINCE Sir John Strachey has taken charge of the portfolio of Finance it had never fallen to his lot to render such a satisfactory account of the financial position of the empire as it was his privilege to do on Tuesday last. The regular estimates for 1879-80 shew a decidedly cheering result. It is now expected that the revenue will amount to £67,583,000, or £3,021,000 more than the original estimate, and that the ordinary expenditure will be £67,464,000, or £1,507,000 more than was estimated. Thus instead of the estimated deficit of £1,395,000 there will be a surplus of £119,000. The strain upon the finances during the preceding year was so great that the Budget Resolution of the Government of India announced that "the insurance provided against future famines has virtually ceased to exist; and the difficulties in the way of fiscal and commercial and administrative reform have been greatly aggravated." It was added, "nor can it be any way assumed that the evil will not continue and go on increasing. Under such circumstances it is extremely difficult to follow any settled financial policy; for the Government cannot even approximately tell what income will be required to meet the necessary expenditure of the State." Could any thing be more humiliating than this confession? And yet in the same breath the Government has reduced the cotton duties! But let that pass. Such was the financial position of the empire in the beginning of 1879-80, as depicted by the Finance Minister. But his gloomy forebodings, we are glad to find, have not been verified. Sir John Strachey says: "When the Financial Statement for 1879-80 was published a year ago, we were far from foreseeing the extraordinary improvement which was about to take place in our financial position, and which we now perceive had even then commenced. The loss caused by the great disturbance in the relative value of gold and silver had reached alarming proportions, and there was nothing to re-assure us regarding the future. We were engaged in war; the surplus which we considered necessary to protect the country against the financial consequences of famine had disappeared; our estimates, apart from the war, showed a surplus of only £605,000. We decided, however (to quote the words of the last Financial Statement), that it was "wise to abstain from imposing any fresh burdens on the country, and to accept the temporary loss of the surplus by which it was hoped that an insurance against famine had been provided." Sir John continues: "I see nothing to be ashamed of in our want of foresight. I do not see how we were to know that there would be a great improvement in the exchange, which would last through nearly the whole year, and which, in spite of an increase in our remittances, would better our position by £760,000; that our opium estimate, which we had taken at a higher amount than, with one exception, it had ever been taken at before, would prove, taking both sides of the Account, to be too low by £1,900,000; that in consequence of the most favourable season which India has known for many years, the increased prosperity of the people, and other causes, every great branch of the public income would show an increase; that we should get £450,000 more from Land Revenue, £335,000 more from salt, and so on." Say what Sir John may we must confess that he is not gifted with the essential quality of a Finance Minister—prevision. He ought to be able to see things more ahead than ordinary mortals. Like some doctors he is panic-struck at the least disquieting symptom in a patient. It was this want of prevision, which led him to commit serious blunders when he temporarily took charge of the Indian treasury in 1870 during the absence of Sir Richard Temple. He then discovered blunders in the arithmetic of Sir Richard Temple and made Lord Mayo believe that the empire was on the brink of financial bankruptcy, and that it was therefore necessary to raise he income tax to Rs. 3-2 ans. per cent. in the middle of the year. It was that ill-considered measure, which shipwrecked the reputation of Lord Mayo's Government and filled the people with discontent. In the same way he misled the Government and the public last year, and caused an alarm for which as subsequent events have shewn there was no just cause. Sir John is self-opiniative and self-assertive, and it is because he refuses to take the public into confidence he not unfrequently finds himself in a false position. He said on Tuesday last that he was the chief constitutional adviser of the Viceroy in matters of finance, but what must have been the feelings of His Excellency when he saw how his responsible finance minister had blundered through the last year's budget?

The prospects of the finances for the coming year are, indeed, very satisfactory. The following is a summary of the budget for 1880-81:

The revenues are estimated at £66,746,000 The ordinary expenditure is estimated at £66,329,000; we expect therefore a surplus of £417,000,

The estimated expenditure includes excess military charges, amounting to £4,360,000, of which £2,090,000 is for military operations proper, and £2,270,000 for the frontier railways; against this, there will be a set-off on account of improvement in the Railway and Telegraph revenues, estimated at £300,000, leaving the net charge for the war on the estimates of 1880-81 at £4,060,000.

But for the war expenditure, the true surplus of the year, to compare, as before, with the standard surplus of £2,000,000, would not have been less than £4,000,000.

The estimated revenue includes £982,000 obtained from the taxes imposed in 1877 and 1878, to enable the Government to meet its famine obligations.

The estimate of almost every branch of revenue shews an increase. Regarding ways and means Sir John Strachey stated that the Secretary of State had resolved to raise, during 1880-81, the sum of £16,900,000. Owing to the heavy estimated expenditure in England for the frontier railways (£360,000 in 1879-80, and £1,070,000 in 1880-81), this large sum will not much exceed the current requirements of the Home Treasury. According to present prospects, the balances in the treasuries in India on the 31st March 1880 are expected to amount to Rs. 14,19,00,000. The surplus of Imperial revenue in India during 1880-81 is estimated at Rs. 12,88,68,000, or deducting from the expenditure the loss by exchange on the Secretary of State's bills, Rs. 16,26,68,000. Such being the case the Government of India has resolved to raise no loan during the year. The Goverument has on the other hand determined to remit the export duty on indigo and lac, and to knock off the last two classes of the License tax, exempting persons with earnings under Rs. 500 per annum. The License tax is retained, but it will not be extended to the salaried and professional classes as originally intended.

These are the leading features of the Budget for 1880-81. We give below an abstract of the estimated receipts and expenditure for the coming year:

RECEIPTS.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1880-81. Imperial. £	Provincial. £	Local. £	Total. £
Opening Balance		1331800	1336700	2668500
I.—Land Revenue..	20911300	1025800	124900	22062000
II.—Tributes ...	698000	...	...	698000
III.—Forest ...	650300	16800	22900	690000
IV.—Excise ...	601500	2119400	110	2721000
V.—Assessed Taxes.	351700	183300	...	535000
VI.—Provincial Rates	169600	404600	2189800	2764000
VII.—Customs ...	1962000	213000	..	2175000
VIII.—Salt ...	7522500	18500	...	7541000
IX.—Opium ...	9410000	...	...	9410000
X.—Stamps ...	566800	2627200	...	3194000
XI.—Registration ..	900	264100	...	265000
XII.—Mint ...	196000	...	...	169000
XIII.—Post Office...	1005500	2100	400	1008000
XIV.—Telegraph ...	486000	...	...	486000
XV.—Minor Depts...	30300	35700	15000	81000
XVI.—Law and Justice ...	77100	594800	8100	680000
XVII.—Police ...	100	192900	39000	232000
XVIII.—Marine ...	90800	135200	...	226000
XIX.—Education ...	1500	110300	25200	137000
XX.—Medical ...	1900	35200	2900	40000
XXI.—Stationery and Printing ...	11200	33800	...	45000
XXII.—Interest ...	628900	15500	6600	651000
XXIII.—Pensions ..	368400	12600	5000	386000
XXIV.—Miscellaneous ...	49900	131000	87100	268000
XXV.—Railways ...	7115000	430000	...	7545000
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation ...	306400	553700	900	861000
XXVII.—Other Public Works ...	69300	300500	101200	471000
XXVIII.—Provl. and Local Deficits ...	247000	..	...	247000
XXIX.—Army ...	833000	...	...	833000
XXX.—Gain by Exchange ..	234400	2600	...	237000
	54657300	9458600	2630100	66746000
Allotments ..	...	44267oo	..	..
Contributions ...	400	47700	115700	...
Debt ...	...	...	100	...
Total ...	...	13923000	27459oo	...
Grand Total ...	..	152548oo	40826oo	...
Provincial and Local Deficit ...	...	16o3oo	...	...

EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1880-81. Imperial. £	Provincial. £	Local £	Total. £
1.—Interest on debt.	5010100	728900	...	5739000
2.—Interest on other account ...	396600	600	2800	400000
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	191700	121200	6100	318000
4.—Land Revenue ...	862600	1628400	504000	2995000
5.—Forest ...	498300	13200	20500	532000
6.—Excise ...	22700	87400	900	111000
7.—Assessed Taxes ...	5000	15000	...	20000
8.—Provincial Rates...	...	5100	47900	53000
9.—Customs ..	22600	181400	...	204000
10.—Salt ...	302700	65300	...	368000
11.—Opium ...	216000	...	...	2160000
12.—Stamps ...	42800	62200	...	105000
13.—Registration ..	800	165200	...	166000
14.—Mint ...	111000	...	...	111000
15.—Post Office ...	1050800	31600	59600	1142000
16.—Telegraph ...	467000	...	...	467000
17.—Administration ...	881200	572800	12000	1466000
18.—Minor Depts. ...	312700	90200	34100	437000
19.—Law and Justice...	583700	2769230	100	3353000
20—Police ...	72800	2166600	273600	2513000
21—Marine ..	409200	158800	...	568000
22—Education ...	11300	720100	284600	1016000
23—Ecclesiastical ...	119400	39600	...	159000
24—Medical ...	171800	435300	101900	709000
25—Stationery and Printing ...	122600	358100	1300	482000
26—Political ...	435500	400	100	436000
27—Allowances ...	1193400	652600	...	1846000
28—C F & A Allowances ...	232500	500	...	233000
29—Superannuation ...	1835700	146000	300	1982000
30—Miscellaneous ...	71000	112800	80200	264000
31—Famine Relief ...	5000	...	...	5000
32—Railways ...	6465100	285900	...	6751000
33—Irrigation and Navigation ...	645800	421200	10000	1077000
34—Other Public Works	1475800	1613000	1217200	4306000
35—P & L Surplus ...	131000	...	...	131000
36—Army ...	20293000	...	...	20293000
37—Loss by Exchange	3411000	...	..	3411000
	50023200	13648600	26572oo	66329000
Special Contributions to Imperial Treasury.	...	335000	...	...
Contributions ...	...	99700	44100	..
Debt ...	...	...	31100	...
Total ...	..	140833oo	27324oo	...
Closing Balance ...	...	117500	135020o	252170o
Grand Total ...	...	152548oo	40826oo	...
Provincial and Local Surplus ...	...	...	44500	...

The forecasts of the receipts and expenditure are reasonable enough, and if there were not two disturbing elements on the expenditure side, we

mean the Affghan War and the frontier railways, there would have been not only no necessity for continuing the License tax, but also for the imposition of famine taxation at all. Thus Sir John Strachey stated: "According to our present accounts and estimates, the net cost of the war from 1878-79 to the end of 1880-81 will be about 9¼ millions of which about 3¾ millions is for the railways, and 5½ millions for military operations. The estimates of the cost of the war must of course be to a great extent speculative; but they have been prepared with much care; and their accuracy up to the present time is highly creditable to Major Newmarch and the Military Department. There is no reason to suppose that they err on the side of being too low." It will be seen from this statement that the Affghan War and the Frontier Railways, which are a part of the Affghan programme, will cost the State 9¼ millions. This is of course the present estimate, and the whole of this amount is to be paid out of Indian revenues. The question as to whether this is the right policy or not we discuss in another article, but even admitting for argument's sake that India should bear the cost of the Affghan War the question arises whether the present generation should bear the whole burden. If the just liability of the posterity had been recognized, there would have been no necessity for continuing the License tax.

THE AFFGHAN WAR AND THE FRONTIER RAILWAYS.

BY far the most important part of Sir John Strachey's Budget speech was the opinion propounded on the subject of the cost of the Affghan war and the frontier Railways. That opinion, he said, was shared by his colleagues in the Supreme Council. Referring to the Affghan war he remarked, "whether the war has been just and necessary, or iniquitous and foolish, it has now to be carried on and paid for, and my present duty is confined to showing how the Government proposes to meet the obligations which, whether rightly or wrongly incurred, cannot now be avoided." The war must be paid for, but the question is which country should in strict equity pay the bill—England or India? Sir John said, "circumstances may be imagined under which it would be just that England should bear the whole cost of military operations carried on by the Government of India, even though the finances of India might be so prosperous that they could without difficulty dispense with such assistance. It is conceivable that a war might be undertaken for the maintenance or defence of purely English interests, real or imaginary, does not matter, and that India might be called upon by England to co-operate in such a war, although no Indian interests could be possibly served by it. In such a case the liability of England could not justly be denied." But Sir John denied that the Affghan war came under that category, and the most cogent argument he advanced was that "this was not the opinion of the Government of India." Of course when Sir John Strachey put forth such a clencher, there could be no answer to him. He remarked, "Her Majesty's Government, and the Government of India, and, I will make bold to say, the intelligent loyalty of the people of India itself, hold that the war in Affghansthan was undertaken for the protection of India from the menaces of foreign aggression, and for the maintenance within her borders of permanent domestic tranquility. The Government believe that this war could not be avoided, unless we were prepared to acquiesce in the establishment on our North-West Frontier of new conditions, which would infallibly lead to a great increase of military expenditure, to intolerable financial burdens and difficulties, and to the disturbance throughout India of the very foundations of our power. Great as is the interest of England in preventing such consequences, the questions at issue were primarily and essentially Indian questions." It is too early in the day to talk of the permanent results of the Affghan war. We must reserve this question for separate discussion. But we should like to know what is Sir John Strachey's definition of "intelligent loyalty of India." There have been certainly congratulations from Indian princes and subjects on the success of British arms in—Affghansthan, but have they acquiesced in the equity of the Affghan war or in its necessity for the protection of Indian interests? Were these interests really in jeopardy? This part of the case, we repeat for the thousandth time, has not yet been made out. There has been much conflict of opinion on this momentous subject, but it has not yet been proved that our existing frontier was not strong enough for protective purposes. On the other hand the Prime Minister had himself declared that the war had been undertaken for the sake of England's prestige in Europe, and if it was England which sought to maintain her prestige, was she not bound in equity to pay for the undertaking? It might be said that Russia by sending her embassy to Affghansthan had actually assumed an aggressive position, which meant mischief, but it should be remembered that Russia did not make this move till England had menaced her by sending her Indian contingent to Malta. It was thus a game of chess. It was entirely a game of European policy, and is it just or righteous that India should pay the cost or the whole cost of the war? When the question of payment was first mooted, Her Majesty's Government had held out a hope that they would hereafter consider the propriety of dividing the cost between England and India, and even lately the Under-Secretary of State had fostered that hope. But Sir John Strachey's announcement has dashed the hope to the ground. Sir John thus argued India's right to pay the cost of the Affghan war. He said:

> I can imagine few greater misfortunes to India than the loss of her financial independence, and the acceptance by England of financial responsibility for her Indian Empire. It would signify to India the loss of control over her own affairs in every department of her administration, the possible subordination of her interests to those of a foreign country, and the substitution of ignorance for knowledge in her Government. Although some rare instances may be quoted in which, when there seemed to be a conflict between English and Indian interests, it may perhaps be doubted whether India has been treated with perfect fairness, there can be no question that, on the whole, the Government of India has been carried on with as honest and thorough a regard for Indian interests as could have happened if India had a separate national existence of her own. England may rightly be proud of the way in which she has treated her great dependency. These fortunate results have, however, been due not only to her justice, but also to the wisdom with which she has left to India a separate financial responsibility. England has felt that it would be no kindness to take upon herself burdens which India now bears, to guarantee Indian debts, pay for Indian wars, and relieve Indian famines. England has also felt that it was wise, in her own true interests, to refuse to take into her own hands the control of the £67,000,000 which now constitutes the revenue of India. England does not choose that there should be grounds for even a suspicion in regard to the purity of her motives. I say this in the belief that India has before her a future of increasing wealth and prosperity; but if this anticipation should not be verified, and her future should be one of financial embarassment, the loss of her financial independence would bring with it other misfortunes. I trust that the people of England may never find cause for believing that the maintenance of their Indian Empire means the imposition of heavy burdens on themselves.

This was we submit with due deference mere tall talk. We should be the last persons to surrender "our financial independence." But does that independence consist merely in the right of paying taxes? Has England been just in her financial dealings with India? Has not Sir John Strachey himself repeatedly complained of the inequitable basis on which the Home Military charges of India were adjusted? Has not the amalgamation of the Indian army with the English army been carried out chiefly with an eye to English interests? Have not foreign wars been carried on by England in Asia and Africa with the aid of Indian troops for which she did not pay a shilling? Has not the commercial policy of England killed the sugar trade and the cloth trade of India? Does not England still tax Indian tea and coffee? While we feel deeply grateful to England for the many blessings she has conferred upon India as the sovereign power, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that she has not been always just to India in her financial dealings with her. This is not our individual opinion. That opinion is shared by the Government of India, by Indian politicians of note, by English statesmen of eminence. Sir John Strachey made the following appeal to Indian patriotism:

> If, My Lord, India is ever to have a separate national existence, she must have self-respect and self-reliance, and I am sure that Indian patriots, who, with perfect loyalty to British rule, may nevertheless have, as they may rightly have, visions and aspirations of a distant future of another kind, ought to be the first to declare that their magnificent country shall bear its own burdens. India expects justice from England, but does not ask for charity. She feels that with her ample and splendid resources, her two hundred millions of people, her revenue, which is surpassed bt that of two only of the greatest Europeau nations, she is a ource of strength, not of weakness, to the British Empire. Whether we look to the extent of her territory, or the numbers and character of her population, her military strength and capabilities, her public revenue and credit, India is one of the great powers of the world, ready at all times to stand side by side with England, and to fulfil every obligation which she owes to the common interest. If England be wise, she will no suffer either her own people, or her friends, and still less will she suffer her enemies, to be ignorant of the fact that her Indian Empire possesses almost inexhaustible resources. I repudiate, as unworthy of India and of England, the notion that India requires help to protect herself against the hostility of an Afghan Chieftain, encouraged though he may have been by a great power beyond. Nor does the fact that English as well as Indian interests are at stake, afford any reason for asking England to help us with her money. Everything which conduces to the safety and prosperity and progress of India, is a matter of concern to England; but there is no more reason that England should help us to pay for a local war, necessary for the protection of the interests of India, than that she should help us in the relief of our famines, or in meeting the ordinary charges of our administration.

We appreciate the compliment paid to "Indian patriots." We need hardly assure Sir John Strachey that we do not want "charity" from England. Our country is quite able to bear her ligitimate burdens, and if in the discharge of her just liabilities she is required to make sacrifice, she is quite willing to do so. India does not sue in *forma pauperis* for the payment of her obligations regarding the payment of the cost of the Affghan War, but pleads for justice in respect of it. This is her petition, and it grieves us to see that her responsible rulers do not back it.

We have already adverted to the "financial independence" of India on which Sir John Strachey lays so much emphasis. But if he really wishes to secure that independence, should he not assist the people of India in obtaining a voice in the administration of the finances? Surely the right to pay ought to carry the right to consider what they should pay, how they should pay, and to see how the money they pay should be appropriated. It is because our Government show so little sympathy in that direction we feel mortified and aggrieved. They have themselves educated the people of India to understand their rights and obligations, and they ought therefore to help the furtherance of measures, which would fulfil their legitimate wishes and aspirations.

As regards the cost of the Affghan War, even if India should be made to pay, would it not have been fair if the obligation had been divided between the present generation and posterity? Have not the expenses of other wars been paid by loans, and if so why should the present war have been made an exception to this rule? The arguments, which Sir John Strachey advanced in support of the contrary view, were by no means convincing. He said:

> The question thus raised is an old one; but I think I may be allowed, without disrespect to those who think differently, to say that, in England at least, statesmen of all parties have agreed about the principles on which such questions are to be decided. Those principles are, that, especially in a country with a heavy public debt, and not able to reckon confidently on a large and constantly recurring surplus, by means of which new debt can certainly and speedily be cleared off, the wise course is undoubtedly to provide for war expenditure out of the revenue of the year, so far, but so far only, as this is possible without throwing excessive burdens on the taxpayers, and overloading (to use Sir Stafford Northcote's words) the springs of industry and commerce; and that, if the expenditure cannot thus be covered, the deficiency may properly be made good by loans or other temporary resources not included within the regular revenue of the year. This is the doctrine which I understand to be held by that great authority in matters of finance, Mr. Gladstone, and I have partly stated it in his own words, although at one time he went further in his advocacy of meeting such expenditure without recourse to loans. In India there may undoubtedly be special reasons for charging heavy war expenditure against loans, in preference to placing new burdens on the country. Not only is it difficult to make a very large and sudden addition to our existing taxation, but it may be politically unwise to do so. There would therefore be no cause for surprise if, in the case of having to meet a large expenditure on war, we were unable to contribute from current revenue as large a proportion of the cost as in England would be thought right. Nevertheless, the general principle is as true in India as in England,—that, to the utmost of our ability, we ought to provide for the expenses of every year out of the year's income, and to allow no borrowing that is not really unavoidable. As the late Prince Consort, contrasting these two plans of meeting war charges, observed:—'The former course is manly, statesmanlike, honest; the latter is convenient, cowardly, perhaps popular."

But the premises advanced are not correct. In the first place India cannot be said to be groaning "under a heavy public debt." In the second place the current revenue of India cannot meet the war expenditure without starving her

most necessary works. For instance Sir John admitted that famine taxation had been raised to the extent of nearly a million and a half for the execution of protective works against famine, and also that that money has been absorbed by the Affghan War. So that the conditions which would justify the payment of war expenditure from current income do not exist in India, and such being the case his conclusions do not hold good. As for frontier railways, it is quite arbitrary to pay the cost of them from current revenue. All State Railways are being constructed with loans, and why should the frontier railways form an exception to the general rule? Sir John Strachey said that posterity will have enough obligations of their own to meet, but that is no good reason that the present generation should bear the whole burden. This is robbing Peter to pay Paul. To reverse the words of the Prince Consort—this is not manly, statesmanlike or honest.

THE LICENSE TAX.

WE now come to the License tax. The continuance of the License tax is a blot on the last financial statement of Sir John Strachey. There is no manner of justification for it. Sir John recapitulated the circumstances under which the License tax was imposed. He said:

Before going further, I wish to ask the Council to recall the circumstances under which fresh taxation was imposed two years ago.

The object of the new taxes was described in the preamble of the License Act passed by this Council; and nearly the same words were used in the other similar Acts passed for the various provinces of the Empire. It was stated that—"in order to provide means for defraying the public expenditure from time to time incurred, and to be incurred, for the relief and provention of famine in British India, it is necessary to effect a permanent increase of the revenue."

Thus the License tax was a famine tax. There were other taxes, which come under this category. There was the Public Works cess, imposed on the land in Bengal: this yielded in 1878-79 £355,590. In 1878, new cesses were also imposed on the land in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, yielding about £170,000. Similar taxation was not imposed on the land in Madras and Bombay: the principal reason for this exemption was, that the salt duties had just been increased in those presidencies, and it was held to be inexpedient to impose cesses on the land at a time when the effects of the famine were still being felt, and when the salt duties were being increased. A license-tax on traders was first imposed in 1877 in the North-Western Provinces, and, in the following year, the present LicenseActs were applied throughout India. They yielded, at their maximum, about £820,000 net. The total amount of what has been called the Famine Insurance taxation was therefore about £1,345,000. Sir John Strachey admitted that the object of this taxation was "to protect the country against the financial consequences of the famine," but he remarked that "financial safety was by no means our sole object." He says: "We felt not only that we had financially to provide the means of relieving famine when it occurred, but that the equally important duty devolved upon us of doing everything which it was possible for a Government to do, towards preventing these most terrible of all natural calamities, and furnishing the country with the machinery by which, when they occurred, the largest practicable amount of relief could be, most speedily and effectually distributed. The new taxation and the other measures by which our finances were improved, would give us, we believed, the means of carrying out these objects with a certainty and a rapidity which would otherwise have been difficult." But what has been the practical result? Sir John says, "we certainly contemplated the extensive construction of works for the protection of the country against famine," but has the Government fulfilled its pledge? Hear what Sir John says on this point: "My Lord, these visions have for the present, but I hope only for the present, faded. The plans which Your Excellency described to the Council two years ago, and which I have repeated to-day, have not yet been carried out; we have had to defer the hope of protecting the country aginst famine by the rapid development of railways and works of irrigation; and not only this, but we have even been compelled largely to reduce the expenditure which, for many years past, we have been incurring on works of this description." Nevertheless the Government has gone on levying the Famine taxes. It matters little to the tax-payers of India under whose authority the legitimate expenditure of the proceeds of the famine taxes has been diverted, but so long as the money is not applied to the purposes for which it was specifically raised, are not the people of India justified in saying that the Government has been taking money under false pretences? Sir John Strachey does not say that the misappropriation will now cease, and if not, why should the famine taxes be levied at all? We do not say that the License tax alone should go, but that all the famine taxes should go together, because the Government is not now in a position to spend the money for the purposes for which it is raised. Sir John says that on equitable grounds the License tax could not be abolished. He remarks: "In fact, it would be hardly possible to maintain the cesses on the land, if the tax on trades were abolished. It might be more possible to defend the abolition of the cesses on the land and the maintenance of the tax on trades." But when we urge the abolition of the License tax, we do not mean that the other famine taxes should remain intact. We say that all the famine taxes should go together, for is it right or just to levy taxes for particular purposes and to devote them to other purposes? But, says Sir John, "even if these taxes were as bad as some think them, a time like the present, when we have to meet the heavy obligations entailed by a serious war, would not be opportune for abandoning them." With regard to war expenditure we have already said that it ought to be met by loans. Besides, as the revenues are flourishing, it is not necessary to burden the people with taxes, which are not required for the general purposes of the State. A tax is so much substraction from the means of the people for their own maintenance and comforts, and the State has no right to call upon them to make the sacrifice, when the money required may be raised by other methods.

If we, however, look at the License tax as a source of general revenue, we do not see any reason why the impost should be confined to particular classes of the community. It might be urged that the obligation of the landed classes is recognized by the imposition of the land cesses, and that of the trading and industrial classes by the levy of the License tax. Why should then the salaried and professional classes be relieved of their obligation? The general purposes of the State have as much claim upon the latter as upon the former. This principle Sir John Strachey enunciated when he introduced the Trades and Professions Bill of 1879. At the sitting of the Vice-Regal Council held on the 14th November last Sir John Strachey thus referred to the then contemplated taxation of the salaried and professional classes:

"The Government has never concealed from itself that there are practical inconveniences, as well as political evils, in not bringing the wealthier portion of the professional and salaried classes under taxation similar to that which has been placed on traders and, in the Bengal Presidency, on landholders; and now that we are proposing to modify that taxation, and to make a sacrifice of revenue, the reconsideration of the whole subject has (as I have already said) been forced upon us. Every Local Government in India has now concurred with the Supreme Government in the opinion that taxation similar in amount to that already borne by the wealthier class of traders should be extended to the wealthier classes of officials, and that the License-tax should apply generally, as it already does in Calcutta, not only to trades but to professions.

On the 24th December when the Bill was discussed in Calcutta the same principle was affirmed. But on the 24th February or just two months after Sir John Strachey retreated from the position he had originally taken. He thus explained himself:

Although, when this Bill was last before the Council, I was able to state that there had been great improvement in the financial position of the Government, I did not then venture to anticipate that the improvement would, when we came to make our estimates for next year, be so considerable as it is now shown to be. It has necessarily obliged the Government to reconsider the question of the propriety of extending taxation to the official and professional classes and thus making good the greater part of the loss incurred by the exemption of the smaller traders from the License Acts.

Although the main object of the Government in this part of its proposals was a more equitable adjustment of taxation, we felt that it was hardly prudent to give up £340,000 of income without any compensation, and this was one of the reasons assigned for the proposal to tax the officials and professional men. The Government has now had to consider this question:—admitting—as we must do, in the present state of the finances—that we do not absolutely require the £240,000 which the contemplated taxation of these classes would yield, "is it now desirable to impose it merely for the purpose of making our system of taxation more theoretically equal, and removing to some extent the reproach, which undoubtedly is true, that certain classes do not at present bear their full share of the public burdens?

And Sir John answered the question by excluding the salaried and professional classes from the scope of the License tax. Now, we cannot understand the morality of this business. Two months ago the Government of India was convinced, and their conviction was shared by the several local Governments, that it was right that the salaried and professional classes should be included in the License tax not so much for financial reasons as for an equitable adjustment of taxation, but now it has changed its opinion, because the treasury is flourishing. Now, to what would the outside public attribute this change of opinion? Would they be wrong if they were to assume that the official classes were too powerful for Sir John and that he has been obliged to surrender at discretion? If this is really the case, a more unmanly course our financier could not have followed. We submit that of all classes the professional classes have profited the most under the beneficent rule of the English in India, and they ought to contribute their fair share to the expenses of the empire. And in speaking of the professional classes we include salaried persons among them. We have already said that we are opposed to the continuance of the License tax as a means of general revenue, but if it is to be continued, it is gross injustice to the rest of the community to exclude the official and professional classes from the scope of this taxation. We hope we will be pardoned if we say that it is the general opinion among the native community, doubtless they are mistaken in this opinion, that the whole scope of the present Budget has been to conciliate the Europeans. The higher figures of the License tax assessment, which had been originally proposed and which would have chiefly affected the Europeans, have been omitted; the salaried and professional classes have been excluded; the tea-planters have been exempted, and the export duty on indigo and lac has been remitted. All this looks like one-sided legislation. Sir John Strachey may not mean it, but the result manifestly leads to that impression.

DEOGHUR.

Two of our morning contemporaries state that "the recent rains have been attended by considerable suffering in the neighbourhood of Deoghur." The *Indian Daily News* remarks: "Large numbers of pilgrims assemble; and as the Pooree Lodging House Act does not apply there, the accommodation provided is practically nothing. Last week during the prevalent rains much hail fell, and there were many thousands of people who had no shelter but the trees from the cold and inclement weather. So severe was it, that it is said several people actually perished from cold. Telegrams were sent to the Bengal Government relating these facts, and Mr. Barlow, the Commissioner, was ordered to make enquiry into the facts alleged. Mr. Barlow proceeded to Deoghur, and made enquiries of Mr. Wilmot, an old gentleman who is said to be almost beyond service, but who is not without a certain influence in the locality. Mr. Wilmot reported that there were no deaths; but our information is that several occurred, and that evidence of the fact still exists, should Government care to satisfy itself on the subject by an independent enquiry by a competent officer. This is a subject that should receive attention, for we are told that even now evidence of the deaths is available." The *Englishman* gives the following account of the unfortunate affair: "A body of pilgrims who were visiting the Deoghur shrine on the occasion of the festival Sri Panchami, were overtaken by the storm, and, being refused shelter by the inhabitants of the place, had to encounter all its fury in the open plain, with the result that six or seven of their number died from the exposure. The refusal of the inhabitants to give

13945c

these poor people shelter is said to have been due to a belief that they would render themselves liable to the penalties of the Pooree Lodging House Act by taking them in."

We have ourselves heard the same story. A traveller who returned from Deoghur last week tells us the same tale. His own belief is that there have been deaths, but he thinks that the people of Deoghur stand so much in dread of the local authorities that not one of them will dare tell the truth, if an official enquiry be made into the matter. He says that even if the Lieutenant Governor were to go himself and question the people, he wont get at the truth. The only way to discover the truth, he thinks, would be to go among the people in disguise and question them. But deaths or no deaths, it could not be denied that there was much suffering among the pilgrims, and as they were entirely without shelter, we should not be surprised if some of them did die.

What is the cause of this state of things in Deoghur, and who is responsible for it? We do not hesitate to say that it is the Government. The shrine of Deoghur owes its existence to the piety and liberality of the Rajas of Giddhore. When the British Government took possession of the country, it used to derive a revenue from it, but it surrendered its share on the ground that the income was derived from idolatory, and that properly speaking it ought to be applied to the service of the idol and the benefit of the pilgrims. Deoghur is very conveniently situated; it is just one night's journey from Calcutta, and the pilgrims generally go to the shrine and come back on the same day. The *pandas* or the priests used to accommodate in their own houses the pilgrims who stayed there more than a day, but they have now been prevented from doing so. The Pooree Lodging Houses Act has been extended to Deoghur, and under it a fee ranging from twelve annas to one rupee and eight annas per month is we believe levied or leviable for each room. The *pandas* or the priests are too poor to pay this tax, and in order to avoid the clutches of the law they do not allow pilgrims to spend the night in their houses. The result is that the pilgrims find no shelter from the inclemencies of the weather. The hard-heartedness shown by the priests is deplorable, but their nature has been changed by the action of Government. There is not an Indian, who if left to himself would not shew the utmost kindness to a person in distress, but our benign Government by its action in this matter has hardened the hearts of these priests. Of course it will be said that the object of Government was humane, that in order to prevent epidemics and to provide medical treatment for poor patients it proposed to levy the Lodging House tax, and that if the priests would not listen to it, it ought not to be blamed. But you cannot suck blood out of stone. Deoghur is not a rich shrine; the priests are a poor and miserable set; their earnings are very small, consisting of a few annas per each pilgrim; they are large in number, and the small earnings divided among such a large number are hardly sufficient to keep their body and soul together. The well-to-do among them were willing to provide rooms for the accommodation of the pilgrims, but they have not the means to pay a heavy tax. Before the Pooree Lodging Houses Act was extended to this place a local enquiry was made as to the propriety of its extension to it. The priests and the people of Deoghur had remonstrated against it, but no attention was paid to their representation. Mr. Wilmot, the sub-divisional officer, who rules the sub-division with an iron hand, was inexorable; he must levy the tax, and the Commissioner Mr. Barlow did what he said. We believe the Deputy Commissioner was opposed to the extension of the Act to Deoghur, but he was not listened to. In the meantime the Government withdrew the dispensary grant of Rs. 200, which the Municipal Commissioners of the town were told to recoup from the fees to be levied under the Lodging Houses Act. The priests, unable to obtain a hearing for their representation, took to the usual expedient of the weak and offered passive resistance. The law requires that if they should accommodate pilgrims in their houses, they must pay the fees; they consequently deny shelter and accommodation to the pilgrims and thus avoid the tax. The result, however, is that the poor pilgrims suffer. The question is where is the necessity for enforcing the Pooree Lodging Houses Act in Deoghur? Has there been unusual mortality at that shrine from the absence of the Lodging Houses Act? We were at Deoghur during the last Xmas vacation and made a personal enquiry into the matter, and we were satisfied that the extension of the Act was wholly uncalled-for. Deoghur has a municipality of its own, and for a Mofussil town it is remarkably well kept, and this notwithstanding the daily stream of pilgrims, who resort to it. As a matter of fact the pilgrims leave the shrine the day they go to it, and there is therefore no fear of overcrowding. The priests are perfectly amenable to reason and control, and they are willing to conform to any bye-laws which the Municipality may prescribe for the health of the pilgrims. We think the Government will do well to withdraw the Lodging Houses Act from Deogurh and make some necessary municipal bye-laws for the accommodation and health of the pilgrims.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

IT IS notified that Sir James Fergusson succeeds Sir Richard Temple as Governor of Bombay. Sir James Fergusson is a Scotch Baronet, and was for some time a Member of Parliament. He sought for colonial employ, and was appointed by the Conservative Government Governor of Australia, where we are told he has done well. He will be the youngest Governor in India, as he is said to be not quite forty yet.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following letter, which we have received from Maharani Shurnomoyi:

From —Maharanee Surnomoyee, Member of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, Cassimbazar.

To.—The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, Rai Bahadur C. I. E. Calcutta.

SIR,—Understanding from the leading journals of the day as well as from various other sources that the calamity that has prevailed in Ireland is intense and overwhelming, and feeling extremely aggrieved at such heart-rending distress of so many of my fellow-creatures in a distant land, I can no longer forbear coming forward once again to their aid by placing in the hands of the committee, of which you are one of the worthy members, the enclosed sum of Rupees four thousand as my supplemental donation* in aid of the Fund now in the course of being raised for the relief of the distress. Permit me to solicit the favor of your committee kindly remitting, as is the practice, to the Duchess of Marlborough, the sum of Rupees four thousand previously sent by me and to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, my present gift of a similar amount of which I request an acknowledgment. Most painful as the occasion is, I feel highly delighted when I reflect that kind Providence has placed me in a position equal to contribute my mite, which I consider my bounden duty to do, to the cause of suffering humanity. May the Great Father of the Universe in His infinite mercy remove so dreadful a calamity and restore to the land that state of tranquility which it had ere long enjoyed, is the heart-felt prayer of,

Yours ever faithfully,

(Sd.) MAHARANEE SURNOMOYI.

Cassimbazar Rajbaree, the 25th February 1880.

* Sent to the Commissioner of Presidency Division with letter No. 62 dated 13th February 1880 Rs. 4000—Total Rs. 8000.

This princely contribution is worthy of the most charitable Hindu lady in India. The noble sentiments and feelings, which the letter conveys, will doubtless be duly appreciated by the suffering people of Ireland.

PURSUANT to notice the third annual meeting of the Science Association took place on Friday last, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra presiding. The annual report was read and the accounts were passed. The office-bearers and the Committee of Management for the current year were then elected. The vitality and progress shewn by the Association are matters of national congratulation.

IN THREE days the Bengal Council has passed the Bengal License Tax Bill. The primary object of this measure is to afford relief to a large number of tax-payers, whose earnings are less than Rs. 500 per annum, a concession which the country owes to the earnest advocacy of Sir Ashley Eden, and to amend certain parts of the procedure. The non-official members of the Council sought to criticize the Budget on which this measure was based, and to shew the utter want of necessity for it, but they were *chupraod*. At last Saturday's sitting of the Council permission was, however, vouchsafed to them to say that the tax ought to be limited to one year, and that its proceeds ought to be applied to famine purposes. The speakers were, however, necessarily brief, lest they should tread upon forbidden ground and thus run the risk of being again called to order. We believe, however, there will be a full debate on the subject at to-morrow's sitting of the Vice-regal Council.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the Raja Kalikrishna Memorial will be glad to learn that the London Committee have recovered from the Insurance Company the value of the statue. The news is, indeed, very gratifying. We are told that steps are being taken for the execution of a new statue.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to announce the death of Babu Rajkrishna Mookerjea, zemindar, Ooterparah. He was a valetudinarian, and did not at all enjoy good health. But he was an observant man, and used to watch with keen interest the course of public affairs, particularly of legislation. Any intelligent person, conversing with him, could not but wonder how one, who lived in seclusion, could keep himself so well informed of the current topics of the day. He was an amiable and polished gentleman, and charitable in disposition. He was about sixty-five years of age.

DEATH has snatched away another worthy young man from amongst us in the bloom of life and in the midst of a useful and beneficent career. Rai Annadapersad Rai Bahadur, a wealthy zemindar of Moorshedabad, had come to Calcutta only for two days when he was seized with fell cholera, and after a struggle for five days succumbed on Wednesday last. He was only 27 years of age, but he had already distinguished himself by his enlightened liberality. He was conspicuous for his benevolence during the Bengal Famine of 1873-74, and on all occasions he was ready to assist with his purse the cause of education and charity. A few days before his death, says a contemporary, he gave Rs. 1500 to the Irish Famine Relief Fund, Rs. 2000 for the purchase of warm clothing for British troops in Affghansthan, Rs. 6000 for the establishment of scholarships in connection with the new Technical School at Tipperah, and Rs. 4000 to the Monghyr Arya Dhurma Procharani Sobha. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor had just recommended to the Viceroy the bestowal of the title of Raja Bahadur upon him in consideration of his benevolence and liberality, but alas! he was not destined to enjoy the honor. His premature death is a great loss to the country.

DOES THE reader care for a good specimen of pungent official literature? We commend him for it to the supplement to the last *Calcutta Gazette*, which contains the letters of Drs. Ewart and Chevers and the Resolution of the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of Hospital Reforms. Apart from the merits of the question the skill and zest with which the war of words has been carried on may well excite admiration. We propose to notice the correspondence in our next.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY is an advocate of economy. Would he not have greatly economized time, to the benefit of himself, the Council, and the public who went to hear him, if he had not taken the trouble of reading his budget speech for three mortal hours, when it was already in print? As he was reading his speech in Council the *Gazette Extraordinary* containing it was in circulation. A peon had the audacity to put the *Gazette* before the Honorable Members present, and as soon as Sir John Strachey's eyes fell upon this audacious act he made a grunt at Mr. R. B. Chapman, the Financial Secretary in attendance, who immediately stopped the distribution of the *Gazette*. So the luckless members, who had not been provided with copies of the *Gazette*, had not the pleasure of following the Finance Minister with the *Gazette* before them. There would have been no necessity for a second meeting of the

Council for debate on the Budget, if the farce of reading the printed speech had not been enacted. If the *Gazette Extraordinary* had been circulated in time, Hon'ble members would have come prepared to discuss it.

A VALUABLE STATEMENT on Railway Extension in Bengal is published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. There are already five State Railways in operation in the Bengal provinces, viz. the Tirhoot Railway, the Nulhatti Railway, the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, the Northern Bengal Railway, and the Gya Railway. These Railways are paying well and have conferred material benefits upon the districts, through which they have passed. There are also several important projects in hand, viz. 1. the Central Bengal Railway to serve the Nuddea, Jessore and 24-Pergunnahs districts, 2. The Diamond Harbour Railway. 3. The Dacca and Mymensing Railway. 4. The Rungpore Branch of the Northern Bengal Railway to Dhoobree to serve the trade of the Assam Valley. 5. The Railway starting either from Calcutta through Midnapore, or from Burdwan or Raneegunge through Bankoora to Chybassa, and thence to Chuteesgurh, joining the line now under construction to Nagpore in the Central Provinces, with a junction line from Chybassa *via* Ranchee or Dorunda and the Karanpura coal-fields to Chutra and Gya. The Bengal Government has both the will and money for the execution of these Railways, but unfortunately it has not the power. The embargo has come from the Secretary of State. The public should strengthen the hands of the local Government against this unreasonable prohibition.

WE CONGRATULATE Raja Showrindra Mohun Tagore on his election as an Honorary Member of the Royal Academy of Turin. The following handsome letter has been addressed to him intimating his election :

The Royal Academy of Turin, established with the object of extending the knowledge of sciences, has thought that she could do nothing more suitable for the improvement of the former, than if she bound to herself by every form of kind offices men renowned in any branch of science. Since you are among the few distinguished for your mental culture and the study of the fine Arts she has called you to share in her labors—you Raja Sourindromohun Tagore, who are a distinguished student of science, well versed in Sanskrit literature and a learned historian of Indian music. And to this purpose the Academy has had your name inscribed in the catalogue of learned men who are in correspondence with her. Accept this greeting, and should anything either by diligent research or by chance occur to you worthy of special mention, be pleased to communicate the same.

Done and Sealed with the Academical seal this 18th day of January 1880.

HERCULES RICOTTE.
President.
GASPER GARESIO,
Secretary.

The only other Bengali, who is an Honorary Member of the Turin Academy, is our distinguished countryman Dr. Rajendralala Mitra.

THE ENGLISHMAN in its issue of the 24th ultimo drew attention to the following Resolution of the sanitary sub-committee of the Serampore Municipality :

It was remarked by Doctor U.C. Dutt that the system of burying bodies of paupers was not working well. The jackals get into the graves and drag out the bodies, and on this and other accounts the neighbours complain of the nuisance caused. The acquisition of fresh ground was also a continually recurring expense to the Municipality. He suggested that a better plan would be to have a small piece of ground securely enclosed and screened from public view, *in which the dead bodies should be laid and exposed to the vultures*, by which means all matter liable to decompose would be disposed of before decomposition set in. The remains might then be periodically burnt, and the whole body would then be disposed of without nuisance.

This plan was approved of by the members of the sub-committee present, and recommended for the consideration of the commissioners."

(Signed) R. Carstairs,
Chairman.

Our contemporary has not mentioned that the Municipal Commissioners of Serampore have not adopted the resolution of the Sub-Committee. The resolution we understand originated in this way. The area assigned for the burial of dead bodies of paupers within the Municipality does not exceed five cottahs of land, and as the number of bodies therein interred is about 300 per annum, the space allotted is too insufficient and the nuisance consequently very great. By far the best way of disposing of the dead bodies would be cremation, but we hear that the Municipal Commissioners did not vote money for the purpose for want of funds, and that hence the Sanitary Committee thought of this expedient. The idea was, however, not their own ; it was borrowed from the report of the Bengal Sanitary Comissioner for 1879. Thus the Sanitary Commissioner wrote about the Monghyr Municipality :

As corpses are thrown into the Ganges, he recommended that this practice be entirely put a stop to both within and without municipal limits, and that, if the friends of the deceased cannot afford cremation at the appointed burning ghat, special place be set apart and the bodies left there to be disposed of by animals and birds, the bones being collected periodically and burnt ; but that during epidemics the municipality undertake the cremation of the bodies of all those who may die from infectious diseases.

Similar recommendations were made for other Municipalities by the Sanitary Commissioner, and the Sanitary Committee of Serampore sought to give effect to the suggestion of that high authority. Be that as it might, the idea is simply outrageous, and we are really surprised that the Sanitary Commissioner should have seriously propounded it. Not only on sanitary grounds is it highly objectionable, but on religious grounds it is wholly indefensible. Both burial and exposure of dead bodies to animals and birds is repugnant to the religious feelings of the Hindus and neither should be permitted. The Municipal Commissioners of Serampore ought to find funds for the cremation of such bodies, and if they have not means, they should cut down other expenditure and provide money for this most necessary purpose.

MR. CHICHELE PLOWDEN leaves Calcutta on the 3rd proximo to take charge of his new appointment at Bagdad. He will be partly under the control of the Foreign Office in London, and partly under that of the Foreign Office in Calcutta, whilst his connection with the Indian Diplomatic Service will not be completely severed, as he will be paid out of the Indian revenues. Mr. Plowden will be in charge of a very interesting country, and his polished manners, affability and excellent habits of work are sure to make a good impression on the proud Moslems amid whom his lot is cast. We wish Mr. Plowden every success.

WE HAVE much pleasure in reproducing the following notifications from last Saturday's *Gazette of India* :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to confer the title of "Maharajah," as a personal distinction, upon Rajah Komul Krishna Deb.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to confer the title of "Rajah," as a personal distinction, upon the under-mentioned gentlemen:—

Rai Surjakant Acharjee Bahadur, of Mooktagacha.
Baboo Kristendra Roy, of Bolihar
Baboo Sourindro Mohun Tagore, C.I.E.

In recognition of the high rank and dignity of Rajah Nripendro Narain, of Cooch Behar, the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Maharajah Bahadur, as a personal distinction.

This is the first batch of titles conferred under the Government of Sir Ashley Eden. The selection made shews discrimination and judgment. All the noblemen included in this list are eminently worthy of the honors conferred upon them. Raja Komal Krishna is the head of the Sobha Bazar Raj family, noted for his liberality and great social influence. Rai Surjikant Acharji is a very worthy young man, and should have been made a Raja long ere this. Babu Kristendra Roy of Bolihar comes from an ancient and wealthy family of Rajshye, highly respected for his personal qualities and charities. Dr. Showrendra Mohun Tagore, whom the crowned heads of Europe delight in honoring, was in the position of a prophet not honored in his own country, but we are glad to observe that our Government has at last done justice to him and to itself. We cannot, however, understand why the title of "Maharaja Bahadur" conferred upon the Raja of Kuch Behar is notified as "a personal distinction." He is a semi-independent prince, and the titular distinction has been hereditary in his family. Two omissions have been made, which we hope will be rectified hereafter. Babus Kallykristo Tagore and Durga Churn Law have greatly distinguished themselves by their public spirit and liberality, and to confer upon them suitable titular distinction would be to give expression to national gratitude for their benefactions. They may not individually care for such distinction, but the national feeling ought to be respected.

IT IS always unpleasant to discuss personal questions, but as journalists we have a duty to perform. There is an impression abroad that municipal and local funds are raised only for the purpose of fattening the executive. The way in which the Executive Engineers under Road Cess Committees are appointed and paid is an example in point. Here is another illustration. The Vice-Chairmen of the Mofussil Municipalities are generally Government officers, who are not paid extra remuneration for their extra work, but who perform their municipal duties in addition to their other official duties. The Vice-Chairman of the Suburban Municipality is, however, paid specially for his municipal work, to which he devotes his whole time. The present incumbent was we believe appointed in 1867 or 1868 on a salary of Rs. 700 a month, and in course of three years, that is to say in 1870, his pay was raised to Rs. 900, and in 1874 a further addition was made in the shape of horse allowance of Rs. 100. The aggregate pay and allowances of the Vice-Chairman thus come to Rs. 1000 per mensem; but it is now proposed to increase it to Rs. 1250. So far as official influence is concerned, it has already been enlisted on the side of Mr. Sterndale, the Vice-Chairman, for both the Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner have minuted in favour of the proposal, and it rests with the Municipal Commissioners and the Government to ratify it. We have not much hope with those India rubber men, the Commissioners, who for the most part we may take it for granted will yield to any official pressure that may be applied to them, but it remains to be seen whether the Government will seal with its sanction this proposal. How many uncovenanted officers are there, who can shew such wide jumps in their salaries in the course of twelve years' service? How would Mr. Sterndale have fared if he had belonged to the Subordinate Executive Service, and surely it could not be affirmed that there are not equally able, if not abler men in that service, quite competent to do the work which he performs. The proposed addition to Mr. Sterndale's pay has been made on the ground that the municipal income has increased from Rs. 359,000 in 1874, to Rs. 531,000 in 1879-80, due to "new sources of income devised by the Vice-Chairman," but it is forgotten that this increase comes principally from night-soil fees, which again are absorbed wholly by the night-soil service. We only wish that the Commissioners would consider whether they could not get a thoroughly competent man to do the work of Vice-Chairman of their Municipality for the present pay of Rs. 1000 a month.

WE HAVE before us the prospectus of an important literary undertaking projected by Babu Tariniprosad Neogi. His object is to rescue from oblivion various Sanskrit works, which are fast becoming obsolete. In that view he proposes to issue in monthly parts the various works comprising the "Ayurveda" (viz., "Charak," "Atrai," "Susruta," "Dhanvantari," "Bahvata," "Kanada," "Harita" &c.) with annotations and good Bengali translations. "For the convenience of Sanskrit scholars, both in Europe and in India, the text and the notes will be printed in Sanscrit type, while the Bengali translations will appear in Bengali type." He states that he has secured the co-operation of eminent kabirajes for that purpose. We wish the projector every success.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner.)

Calcutta, February 23rd.—From Kabul.—Mir Batcha is said to have left Ghazni, and is expected at Baba Kushkar. Ghulam Haider is reported to have addressed the Tajik Chiefs, informing them of his numbers, and his intention to use them after the melting of the snow. Weather at Kabul fine, though cold. Snow lying on northern slopes. No deficiency of supplies.

From Mandrawar.—General Bright reports that a reconnoisance had been made to Badiabad. Every part of the Lughman Valley has now been examined, with hardly a shot fired. All the chiefs and headmen, with few exceptions, have come in and co-operated cordially. The troops have been moved back close to the Kabul river, and were to move on Asmatulla's fort. *Mulla Khalil is said to have quarrelled with the people of Bedmani, and moved to Spin Tangi.*

24th.—General Bright has returned to Asmatulla Khan's fort in the Lughman Valley. No news from the Jelalabad district. Rumours indicate that the coalition of the Mohmands for raiding has probably failed. News has been received from Herat that fighting has again broken out between the Kabuli and Herati regiments, ending in the complete discomfiture of the former of whom many were killed.

25th.—There are two feet of snow on the Peiwar Kotal.

From Kabul,—There are numerous unconfirmed rumours afloat in Kabul regarding the movements of Muhammad Jan and the Kohistanis at Istalif under Mir Sayyed Khan. The Logaris are said to have been dismissed with a warning to be ready to reassemble. Certain of the malcontents are reported to be giving out that they were friendly to us and that the recent fighting was purely on personal grounds. Very few men are said to be at Ghazni with Muhammad Jan.

26th. Lughman, Feb. 25th.—A portion of the force is moving towards Dirga to make the road over Dobelai Kotal. A fresh movement is reported on the part of the Hussan Khel section of the Mandizai Shinwaris. Mulla Khalil is said to be still at Bedmani, and to have invited Moghal Khan of Goshta to confer for further agitations. A number of local chiefs accompanied General Bright back to Asmatulla's fort. Most of them have returned to their homes, having promised to send in supplies. Prices are very high.

Assam Naga—Sir Steuart Bayley reached Manipur on the 20th; was to hold a public darbar on the 23rd, and leave for Kohima on the 26th.

27ht,—From Kabul—The Kohistani malcontents are said to be still collecting revenue and assembling old soldiers at Istalif and Khwaja. Rumours circulate of Abdul Rahman Khan having reached Turkistan, on his way to Kabul, with friendly intent. The Logar Maliks are said to be collecting revenue for Sirdar Tahir Khan. The Kandahar, Kelat-i-Ghilzai, and Zemindawar districts are reported quiet. The news of heavy fighting between the Heratis and Kabulis, in which the latter were defeated with heavy loss, is confirmed. The weather is much warmer in the neighbourhood of Kandahar, but is roported as being still very severe at Kelat-i-Ghilzai.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 28th February, 1880.

Our markets have continued inactive and nothing of importance transpired during the past week save transactions in Government Securities, details of which will be found under that head.

IMPORTS.

In this market there has been no change of consequence either in Cotton Goods or Yarns and prices showed an easier tendency towards the close of the week; the feeling to operate on the part of the dealers was very insignificant owing to the failure of certain dealers and suspension of payments by others.

EXPORTS.

This market did not also display better energy for business than the imports.

Tea.—There has been no public sale during the week under review. The reports from the gardens as to the prospects of the next season are satisfactory.

Jute—continues dear and scarce a few of those who had sold for forward delivery at earlier dates, have come to grief and suspended payments, one of them is a European dealer.

Linseed 900 tons found buyers at 4-14 per Br. md.

The following transactions took place in Rice:

Table sort gross...	400 tons	@ 3-11	@ 3-14
Ballam	13,000 bags 2 mds.	@ 2-11	@ 3-1
Kharee.....	3000 bags „	@ 2-4	@ 2-7
Raree.....	12,000 bags „	@ 2-6	@ 2-11

GOVT. SECURITIES AND JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Government Securities began to attract notice 2 or 3 days before the announcement of the Budget and speculative transactions were carried on to a great extent. On Monday the 23rd immediately after Budget was made known there sprung up an active demand which led to large transaction at prices rapidly advancing to a considerable height until the 26th, when prices begun to drop fast in the manner following:

21...	4%...	93-13	4½%...	101-6
23...	„	94-4	„	101-8
24...	„	96 @ 96-4	„	103
25...	„	96-12 @ 97	„	103-12 @ 4
26...	„	95-12 @ 96	„	102-12 @ 3
27...	„	95-8	„	102-8
28...	„	95	„	102-4

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

There has been a fair amount of business done towards the close of the week. The market was rather quiet.

MONETARY.

The Bank of Bengal on Thursday the 26th instant again raised the rates of interest and discount 1% all round, the minimum rate at present is 6%:—rates at the Bazar have also advanced and towards the close there was a further tendency to rise and some difficulty felt in discounting drafts owing to the suspension of payments by some dealers of Jute and speculators in Government Securities.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	A.	P.
B. Vencata Charier Esq., Shimoga.....	20	0	0
Manick Chunder Barooah Esq., Gowhatty.....	13	4	0
Rajabahye Association.....	13	4	0
His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Bt. G.C.S.I., Bombay.....	19	14	0
Secretary, N. I. Library, Punah.....	13	4	0
Dulwai Devaraj Urs Esq., Mysore.....	12	8	0
Secretary, Ranaghat Exhibition	30	0	0
Head-Master, Bolootee School	13	4	0
Baboo Kristo Gopal Ghose, Punchtopee.....	6	8	0
„ Kristo Dhone Chowdhry, Manbhoom.....	6	10	0
„ Womes Chunder Banerjea, Doomka.....	7	0	0
„ Soshee Voosun Mookerjea, Rungpore.....	15	0	0
„ Poorno Chunder Banerjea, Rutlam.....	13	4	0
„ Khetter Nath Bose, Mozufferpore.....	16	8	0
„ Nil Comul Lahiry, Lahore.....	13	0	0
„ Anunt Ram Roy, Bandikui	5	0	0
„ Mina Ram Das, Debroghur.....	6	4	0
„ Sham Soondar Das, Chittagong.....	5	4	0
„ Wooma Churn Roy, Midnapore.....	5	0	0
„ Taran Chunder Ghose, Khoolnea.....	13	8	0
„ Ram Churn Sanyal, Raifaitpore.....	24	12	0
„ Dino Nath Sircar, Cuttuck.....	13	4	0
„ Nilrutton Adhicary, Gosye Doorgapore...	11	8	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*February* 25, 1880.

GENERAL.—Mr. G. G. Dey, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is appointed to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of that district from the date on which he may receive charge from Mr. H. J. S. Cotton to the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. A. Manson.

Mr. C. J. S. Faulder, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the sub-division of Behar, in the district of Patna, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring lands required for public purposes in that district.

Baboo Dwarkanath Mookerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Jungypore, having resumed charge of his duties on the 14th October 1879, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 14th November 1879 is cancelled.

Baboo Haramohun Roy, Sub-Deputy Collector, on settlement duty, Khoordah, Pooree is allowed leave for one month, under Section 4, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st ultimo.

Mr. H. F. J. T. Maguire, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bhagulpore, is transferred to Sarun.

Mr. H. B. Beames, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, who reported his return from furlough on the forenoon of the 18th instant, is appointed to have charge of the Lalbagh division of the Moorshedabad district.

Baboo Bepin Behary Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manickgunge, Dacca, is allowed leave for one month, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. D. J. Macpherson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, is appointed to have charge of the Manickgunge division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Bepin Behary Mookerjee, or until further orders.

Mr. A. E. Stalley, Assistant Magistrate and Collectors Rungpore, acted as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade from the forenoon of the 28th ultimo, to the afternoon of the 5th instant.

Baboo Bhobotosh Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on special duty, is allowed leave for threo months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Baboo Umbica Churn Roy Chowdhry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is transferred to Julpigoree.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, having reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 30th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 17th December last is cancelled.

Mr. A. Manson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, *vice* Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr. C. F. Worsley, Magistrate and Collector, Mozufferpore is appointed to act until further orders, in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 14th instant, *vice* Mr. D. R. Lyall.

Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Sarun, is appointed to act temporarily in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 14th, instant, *vice* Mr. C. F. Worsley.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has granted Mr. W. Kemble, C. S., an extension of furlough for six months.

Mr. A. W. Mackie, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is allowed special leave for six months, under Section 31, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 1st May 1880.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Bose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bogra, is allowed leave for two months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. T. C. Orr, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transferred to Shahabad.

Mr. E. W. Payne, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, is transferred to Monghyr.

Mr. J. T. Rivett-Carnac, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Shahabad, is transferred to Midnapore.

Mr. E. St. George Kaye, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Monghyr, is transferred to Moorshedabad.

Mr. G. W. S. Cox, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cuttack, is transferred to the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Mr. C. Raban, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Serampore, Hooghly, is appointed to have charge of the District Police of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, until further orders.

Mr. M. F. Beamish, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Pubna, is appointed to act temporarily as District Superintendent of Police, Furreedpore, until relieved by Mr. A. E. C. Bolst.

Advertisements.

WILL BE READY ON OR BEFORE THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT.

Tha Indian Student's Guide to the use of English Idioms.

BY

BHOLANATH PAUL, M.A.,

Head-Master, Hindu School.

Author of "Notes on Lamb's Tales."

Price to subscribers Rs. 2-4, postage 4 annas. Apply to the author or to Babu J. C. Bannerjea, Canning Library, 55, Calcutta. The book will contain 400 8vo. pages. Part I. which is just ready will be issued to subscribers only.

FOR SALE.

A light, easy running and strong built omnibus containing 11 seats, a Steuart's Sidesweep C. spring Buggy and a Grey Arab horse entire. Apply to Babu Hurry Prosonno Chatterjee, Translation Department High Court.

Notice.

Tenders are invited by the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta for the supply of stone and Jhama Metals for the repairs of Roads for the season 1880-81.

Tenders to specify the rates for *Indigenous* stone and Ship Ballast of approved qualities, Jhama Metals, broken and stacked on the road sides where required or delivered at the Commissioners stone depot.

The stone metal whether Indegeneous or imported to be of uniform size broken to pass through a ring of 1½ diameter.

Jhama Metal to be of the best quality containing not less than 70 percent of sound heavy Jhama and the remainders to be well burnt dark red bricks, all amah and light porous Jhama to be picked out and removed before measurement.

Tenders to specify separate rates for each item of work as well as for consolidation and completion including binding material also for sorting and consolidation of stone metal supplied by the Commissioners from their depot to the road side and stacking the same.

The following are the approximated quantities of metal required in each Ward.

Ward.	Stone Metal. Annual repairs.	Stone Metal. Petty repairs.	Stone Metal. Total.	Jhamah Metal. Annual repairs.	Jhamah Metal. Petty repairs.	Jhamah Metal. Total.
No. 1.....	6450	1000	7450	50536	4000	54536
„ 2.....	„	2000	2000	86229	10000	96229
„ 3.....	„	1000	1000	53492	10000	63492
„ 4.....	„	1500	1500	67545	10000	77545
„ 5.....	40108	2541	42649	71261	14000	85261
„ 6.....	16800	2000	18000	50937	14000	64937
Total.....	63358	9741	73099	380000	60000	440000

All further information can be obtained on application to the Engineer at the office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 1 and 5 P. M.

Each Tender must be enclosed in a sealed envelope and accompanied with an earnest money of Rupees one hundred &c., Currency notes. The Commissioners reserve the right of accepting or rejecting any Tender.

The earnest money of all rejected tenders to be returned.

Tenders will be received till noon on the 28th February 1880.

Municipal Comr's Office, Alipore, dated 17th February 1880. } R. C. STERNDALE, Vice-Chairman.

WANTED.

By the D. R. C. Committee of Pubna a Sub-Overseer, salary Rs. 50 and fixed travelling allowance Rs. 15 per month, besides mileage at one anna when travelling beyond 20 miles a day.

Passed Sub-Overseers with practical experience need only apply before 15th March next.

Pubna, 28th February 1880. } KEDARNATH GHOSH, Vice-Chairman, D. R. C. C. Pubna.

GRIMAULT & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE, **PARIS.**

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & CO. beg to inform the Public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

The Diseases of the Chest, and the Consumption, reputed incurable to this day will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co's Syrup of Hypophospite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always Coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

Matico Capsules and Injection.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S Matico Injection as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea.

DUSART'S

Syrup of Lacto Phosphate of Lime.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to Feeble subjects, Convalescents, old people, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

Indian Cigarettes.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

Guarana.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS :

SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., ...	CALCUTTA.
BATHGATE & Co., ..	DO.
BONNERJEE & Co., ...	DO.
BARRIE & Co., ...	MADRAS.
TREACHER & Co.. ...	BOMBAY.
RIGGS &. Co., ...	BANGALORE.

Postal Notice.

On and after the 15th March next there will be four deliveries of mails daily, both from the General Post Office and from the town sub-offices, at the undermentioned hours :—

1ST DELIVERY..... 7 A. M. { Paid correspondence only of the mails received by the Chord and Eastern Bengal Railways, &c.

2ND DELIVERY..... 9 A. M. { Registered and unpaid correspondence of the above and Northern Bengal mails.

3RD DELIVERY..... 1 P. M. { Cuttack line and Loop Train mails. Parcels will also be delivered at this delivery.

4TH DELIVERY..... 4 P. M. { Paid and Registered letters of the Northern and Eastern Bengal mails.

On Sundays there will be but one delivery at 9 A. M.

DESPATCHES OF MAILS.

There will also be a later closing of the undermentioned mail despatches from the same date.

AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Chord, Eastern Bengal, Katak, Midnapore, Diamond Harbour and Barraset mails. } Closed at 6-30 P.M.

Late letters will be taken up to 7 P. M. if fully prepaid with the additional fee one anna.

AT THE TOWN SUB-OFFICE.

For the above mails..... 6 P. M.

Calcutta General Post Office, The 27th February 1880. } E. C. GEORGE, Presidency PostMaster.

Irish Famine Relief Fund.

	Rs.
Amount already advertised	15,440
His Excellency the Viceroy	500
His Honor the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal ...	200
Col. Sir G. Colley	250
Baron Bentinck	25
Lieut. Colonel Dalrymple	100
Lieut. G. C. Kitson	25
B. Hamilton Esq.	25
Dr. Barnett	50
Lieut. H. R. Rose...	25
Lieut. C. W. Muir...	25
C. Bernard Esq., C. S. I.	200
J. J. Livesay Esq., C. S.	200
Dr. P. B. Martin, 14 M. N. I. ...	50
T. Edmonstone Charles Esq., M. D. ...	100
D. W. M. Testro Esq., C. S.	100
J. M. Coates Esq., M. D.	100
"Kingstown"	20
W. Sheehan Esq., Dalhousie	50
F. Clarke Esq.	100
Major W. V. F. Jacob	100
W. O.	10
John Martin Esq.,...	64
G. F. Mewburn Esq.	100
Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co. ...	500
„ Jardine, Skinner & Co. ...	500
„ Ralli Brothers	500
„ Geòrge Henderson & Co. ...	500
„ Octavius Steel & Co.	500
„ Apcar & Co.	500
C. H. Moore Esq.,...	50
Messrs. Macknight Anderson & Co. ...	100
Robert Steel Esq.	100
George Miller Esq.	200
M. G. Stewart Esq.	100
Messrs. Cutler Palmer & Co.	50
Establishment of the Gun-powder Factory, Ishapore	105
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Garth, Kt. ...	200
J. Crawford Esq., C. S.	50
Thomas Watson Esq.	50
Col. J. F. Tennant, C. I. E.	100
R. H. Wilson Esq., C. S.	250
E. G. Glazier Esq., C. S.	220
Maharani Surnomoyee of Cassimbazar ...	4000
The Hon'ble H. L. Dampier	100
Robert Harvey Esq.	200
David B. Smith Esq., M. D.	100
H. M. Kisch Esq., C. S.	50
James Young Esq....	50
Captn. C. I. Wilkinson	50
R. Carstairs Esq., C. S.	50
The Mohant of Tarkeshar	200
Proprietors of Paikparah Estates ...	1000
Messrs. Ashburner & Co.	500
„ William Moran & Co.... ...	500
„ Begg, Dunlop & Co.	500
F. Whitney Esq.	100
E. F. Whitney Esq.	100
J. C. Murray Esq.	100
W. Booth Esq.	50
W. J. M. McCaw Esq.	50
Baboo Kally Kristo Tagore	2000
Raja Rajendra Mullick	1000
„ Shama Sanker Roy	100
Baboo Sagore Dutt	50
„ Sree Nath Roy	50
„ Obhoy Churn Goho	100
„ Tara Churn Goho	50
Rai Buddre Dass Mukeem Bahadoor ...	50
The Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitra ...	50
Rs.	33,614

£ 1000 remitted to the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund.

£ 1000 remitted to the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Calcutta, 28th *February* 1880. } H. W. I. WOOD, *Honorary Treasurer.*

GOALANDA EXHIBITION.

To be held from the 6th to the 13th March 1880, both days inclusive.

J. E. B. Jeffery Esq., C. S. District Magistrate	*Patron.*
H. P. Peterson Esq., C. S. Sub-divisional Officer	*President.*
Dr. V. Richards, Civil Medical Officer	*Vice-President*
Captain J. Nash, Landing and shipping Superintendent	*Vice-President*
Baboo Sharat Kumar Ghosal, 2nd Moonsiff	*Secretary.*
„ Madan Gopal Sircar, Head-Master	*Asst. Secretary*
„ Paresh Nath Biswas, Pleader	*Treasurer.*

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Maulavi Mahabat Ali Khan Bahadur	1st. Moonsiff.
Babu Rajkumar Das, School Sub-Inspector	Managing Committee.
„ Anadinath Mukerji, Asst. Engineer E.B.R.	Managing Committee.
„ Kartik Chunder Pattak, Hony. Magistrate.	Managing Committee.
„ Pareshnath Biswas, Pleader	Managing Committee.
„ Jadab Chunder Sircar, Do.	Managing Committee.
„ Govind Chundra Dutta, Town Overseer	Managing Committee.
„ Gangadhur Sen, Merchant	Managing Committee.
„ Gaurikant Bannerji Do.	Managing Committee.
Raja Shyama Sankar Roy Bahadur,	Zemindar.
Hon'ble Nabab Mir Mahomed Ali,	Do.
Raja Suryakumar Guha Roy,	Do.
Chaudhuri Faiz Bux,	Do.
Babu Shyam Sunker Mozumdar	Do.
Mohamad Nizamal Alum	Do.
Babu Madhu Sudan Chaudhuri,	Do.
„ Harinath Chaudhuri	Do.
„ Umesh Chundra Majumdar,	Do.
„ Surya Kumar Bagchi,	Do.
„ Bipin Bihari Sircar...	Do.
„ Chandra Nath Bagchi	Do.
„ Pran Nath Chakravarti	Do.
„ Haranand Datta ...	Do.
L. Ramey Esq.,...	Do.
Babu Shvama Sanker Bardhan,	Do.
„ Prannath Shaha, Sub-Registrar in charge.	
„ Khirod Chundra Gosvami, Civil Hospital Asst.	
„ Tara Prasanna Bhattacharji, Ry. Native Doctor.	
„ Jogessor Bhattacharji.	
„ Girish Chunder Moitra, Government Pleader.	
„ Isvar Chunder Poddar, Merchant.	
„ Loharam Kar, Do.	
„ Kunnan Mull, Do.	
„ Ramjash Agarwalla, Do.	
„ Mahima Chandra Lahiri, Mukhtear.	
„ Govind Chunder Roy, Do.	
„ Bharat Chunder Chakravarti, Cooly Agent.	
„ Abhoy Charan Chakravarti, Do.	
„ Hem Chunder Sur, Contractor.	
„ Mathura Nath Sing, Do.	
„ Pyari Mohan Bannerji.	
„ Ram Chunder Bannerji.	

1 A fair will be attached to the Exhibition yard.

2. The Committee will provide accommodation for the opening of the shops and amusements such as Athletic sports, Theatrical performances Fire-works, &c.

3. There will be prizes for Live-Stock, Agricultural produce and Implements, and Manufactures of Art.

MADAN GOPAL SARKAR, *Assistant Secretary.*

F. W. BAKER & Co.,

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK IN INDIA,

Silk Satins and Velvets of the very best quality,

Silk Stockings and Handkerchief,

Velvet Pile and Brussels Carpets, in very rich designs,

Brocaded Reps for Purdahs and Curtains,

Lace and Lens Curtains,

Cornices, Rugs, Table Cloths,

AND A

SPLENDID SELECTION OF MIRRORS.

SPECIAL RATES TO LARGE BUYERS.

ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR FURNISHING CONTRACTS.

F. W. BAKER & CO.,

DRAPERS SILK MERCERS, &C.

TO H. E. THE VICEROY, LORD LYTTON,

FROM

9 Old Court House Street,

CALCUTTA.

AMRITARASA.

DESERVING as it is of the name of Amritarasa it has been winnowing fragrance of its name by its most uncommon power of efficacy. It is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases; such as Pthisis, Consumption, Headache, disease of the Heart, Asthma, Palpitation of the Heart, Acidity, Cholic pains of all kinds, Chronic Fever, Mercurial Affections, Spleer, Jaundice, Liver, Chronic Dysentery and various other disease. In all sorts of Female Affections it greatly contributes to the improvement of health. Mothers whose children were a prey to immediate death after delivey have seen them live and prosper after the application of this wonderful medicine. The medicine has a peculiar quality of being most uninjurious and can be applied to infants and ladies with delicate health without fear.

The cost of a phial is Rs. 5-8 and Postage about Re. 1-4. The parcels for abroad are well-packed and carefully forwarded.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

The medicine is the best of its kind discovered and gives immediate relief. More than ninety per cent. patients are being cured. The cost of fifty pills, which can be administered in more than twenty cases is Rs. 5.

The following are the translation of and extracts from only a few of the testimonials from patients who were cured by the use of my abovenamed medicines. They will be published in full in the form of a Pamphlet soon.

HEM CHUNDRA BANERJI,
Missir Pokhra, Benares.

My freind Baboo Kristo Nath Singha was bitterly suffering for about four years from Piles, Gonorrhœa, Asthma and Debility. No one, for a moment, could believe that his heatlh would be restored to him nor had they any hope of his life. As if inspired by the Almighty he began to use your Amritarasa and in a short time life was infused into him. The people here have taken it to be a miracle and the sufferers among them most importunately request you to take them under your treatment.

ESHUR CHUNDRA ROY,
Silk Factory, Chorebagan, Calcutta.

The patient who was suffering from the complication of Fever, Spleen, Asthma and other diseases has been thoroughly cured. His case was a hopeless one to Doctors and Boiddas who were consulted. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is wonderful.

RAM NARAIN SHAHA,
New Medical Hall, Bhaugulpore.

My youngest was under the treatment of many eminent physicians, owing to his suffering from Spleen, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and sores in mouth, for a protracted period of several years with no effect. At last he had recourse to your Amritarasa by the application of which he has regained his health, beauty and his usual liveliness.

RAKHAL DAS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shobha.

A person who had entirely been made useless by his Venerial disorder has been cured with the help of God and by the efficaciousness of your medicine.

JOY CHUNDRA LAHIRY,
Mymensingh.

Why should I refrain from enumerating the excellent qualities of your rare valuable and life-giving medicine "Amritarasa" A friend of mine who suffered for a long time from Head-ache and who tried every medicine English as well as Native has at last been relieved from his disease by using your Amritarasa.

RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
Secretary, Royna Club.

Amritarasa has been well-tried in the case of my mother who was suffering from colic pain. The result has been wholesome.

MOHIM CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE,
Gungarampore, Dinagepore.

Thanks to your "Amritarasa." I have seen the wonderful recoveries of Baboo Radha Nath Mokerjee and his wife from their respective maladies, fearful chronic dysentry and asthma of many years' standing.

SHAMA CHARN MITTRA,
Bansdiha.

It was customary with my wife that she used to bear forth children in an unripe state of pregnancy, and would not go beyond six or seven months after conception and the consequence was that all the children she bore were lost one by one. I have now the greatest pleasure to inform you that after the application of your Amritarasa a male child was born of her, who has now arrived at the age of eleven months. Nothing bad is seen in his life. He is quite healthy.

GOUR SOONDER DASS GUPTA
Kirtepasha, Barisal.

A phial of your Amritarasa was used to check the attacks of Dysentery, Dyspepsia and Fever in a lying-in woman. She has perfectly recovered.

HURRI DOYAL CHOUDRY,
Werookshaha, Burdwan.

The wife of my friend was suffering from dysmenorhœia. In times the discharge of blood in her was frightful, and to such an extent that any one would swoon away before the sight. She was under treatment of every description. I am glad to inform you that she owes her recovery to your Amritarasa only.

RAKHAL DASS CHUKKERBUTTY.
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shabha, Nandan, Burdwan.

One of my relatives is almost entirely cured from the complication of such diseases, as chronic fever, spleen and diarrhœa of 7, 5 and 1 years standing respectively. With all these he was greatly reduced too. The efficaciousness of your Amritrasa is beyond description.

MADHUB CHANDRA BASU.
Mymari, Burdwan.

Amritarasa holds the most wonderful power of efficacy in the cure of hysteria, my wife had not had any attack of it since she used it.

SOORESH CHANDRA GHOSH.
Asstt. Surgeon, Roorki.

Eighteen times I procured your medicine which being administered in cases of Asthma, Gout, Chronic fever, Acidity and many other diseases proved quite successful except in the cases of two persons; my wife owes her recovery to this medicine.

DOORGA CHURN BANERJEA.
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

I bought your medicine to the extent of a sum of Rs. 500. This is a wonderful medicine. In most obstinate diseases it has shown its wonderful power of curing as if by charm. Its efficacy has been fully observed in the cure of such diseases as colic pain, asthma, new and chronic consumption, chronic dysentery, hysteria and other female affections.

KYLASH CHUNDRA ROY MAHASOY.
Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate
Dehoorda, Baleswar.

This wretch is not going to leave you even now but this time I have brought with me such happy news that I am sure I will not incur your displeasure.

Last year exactly in this time, I procured 2 phials of your Amritarasa which you might not remember. For the last 20 years I was suffering from Dyspepsia, Doctors and Kobirajes were consulted in vain. It was also made known to you that I was a great opieta. After the receipt of your wonderful medicine I used one of the two phials but not a particle of good had been done to me notwithstanding I was convinced that the medicine will not be of any use to me untill I can renounce the habit of using opium. But you know Sir, what a difficult task it is for a man like myself to leave opium. This year, however, for various reasons I have renounced my old habit of using opium and have used the remaining one phial with a wonderful wholesome result. I am now thoroughly convinced that I will have my relief by using this medicine. The disease being of many years standing I shall have to use it for a long time for which I send you Rs. 22 for four phials of your Amritarasa. Please comply. I request you not to give this medicine to any one accustomed to the use of opium because in doing so it will be brought to misuse.

SHURID CHUNDER BANERJEE
2nd Clerk, Tipperah Post Office.

Ten rupees worth Cholera Pills bought from you were all used with success. All the patients were cured.

ROMONI KANT ROY
Damrah, Manickgunge.

Ninety patients were cured by your Cholera Pills which I procured.

GOPAL CHUNDER ADHOORJA
Maliara, Doorgapore.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I tried your Cholera Pills in fifty cases, in all of which they proved successful except in the cases of 5 or 7 persons whose diseases were in their most advanced state.

C. W. RICHARDSON.
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

I am requested by the Maharajah of Burdwan to inform you that during the outbreak of Cholera here which happened to occur among the Maharaja's servants your pills were tried and proved to be the best remedy in the cur of this infectious disease.

T. B. MILLER.
Private Secretary.

I have great pleasure in saying that in the year 1876 I have cured 80 out of 86 persons suffering from Cholera with the pills of Baboo Hem Chundra Banerjee. The Civil Surgeon of Benares made an enquiry of me regarding these cures and has kept with him all the papers showing the result and written by my own hand.

GOPEE NATH SOOKOOL.
Benar

THE

BENGAL BANKING CORPORATION Ld.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT X OF 1866.)

With a nominal capital of twenty lacs of Rupees, divided into two lacs of shares of Ten rupees each, one rupee per share to be paid on application, one rupee on allotment of shares, and the balance in calls of not more than one Rupee per share, each call being subject to three months notice.

PROVISIONAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. M BOSE, ESQ.—*Barrister-at-Law.*
SHIBCHUNDER DEV ESQ.—*Ex-Deputy Collector.*
NILMONEY MITTRA ESQ.—*Civil Engineer.*
DOORGAMOHUN DAS ESQ.—*Vakil, High Court.*

The head office of the Bank will be situated in Calcutta and branches established in such places as Chittagong, Silchar in Cachar, Gowhatty in Assam, Jalpigoree, Bhagalpore, Monghyr and other centres of commerce, where there are great facilities for conducting Banking operations.

The object of the Bank will be to afford every facility for extension of commercial and trading business and thereby to encourage legitimate development of the resources of the country in all directions.

The Bank offers to pay until further notice interest on deposits as follows:

CURRENT OR FLOATING DEPOSITS @3¾ **per cent per annum on the minimum balance of Rs. 20 or upwards at credit during the month.**

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

With 15 days' notice of withdrawal,	@ 4½	per cent per annum.	
With 3 months'	ditto.	@ 1	ditto.
With 6 months'	ditto.	@ 7	ditto.
With 9 months'	ditto.	@ 8	ditto.
With 12 months'	ditto.	@ 9	ditto.

The Corporation will allow to the shareholders interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on deposits and sums paid on calls from the date of payment till the business of the Bank commences.

The Prospectus and Forms of application for shares may be had from

BHOOBUN MOHUN DAS,
Secretary to the Corporation,
7, *Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.*

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE
SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors:

R. A. Lyall, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Merchant.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.
General Agents for India: ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N. B.—Persons assured with Profits in this Company are not liable as shareholders or members of the Company.

Lime Supply for Bengal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the leases of the undermentioned Lime-Quarries situate in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Assam, will be put up to AUCTION sale at the office of the Deputy-Commissioner of Sylhet at noon on the 15th March 1880.

The leases will be for three years and seven months commencing from 1st April 1880 and ending 31st October 1883.

Not more than three leases will be permitted to be purchased in one interest.

Any quarry not worked, *i. e.*, not worked to turn out more than 40,000 maunds per annum, will be liable to resumption, and the Government will be at liberty to work such resumed quarry by direct agency.

The rent will be payable half-yearly in advance.

Further conditions will be duly notified at the time of sale.

No.	Names of quarries.	Where situate.
		Jaintia Hills.
1	Nongthalong Poonjee,	*North.*—By Padoo and Pamtadong Poonjees. *South.*—By boundary of Sylhet district. *East.*—By old road leading from the plains to Amwie Poonjee. *West.*—By Moonghat river and Borseel.
2	Moorali Cherra ..	*North.*—By Sootang Poonjee. *South.*—By northern boundary of Rowai lime-quarry. *East.*—By Looba or Looke river. *West.*—By Western limit of lands appertaining to Moorali Poonjee.
3	Roopnath ...	*North.*—As far as limestone exists northward within lands pertaining to the village of Roopnath. *South.*—By boundary of Sylhet district. *East.*—By Ooloo Cherra river. *West.*—By old road leading to Amwie Poonjee from the plains.
4	Lama Pooshee ...	*North.*—By Lakadong. *South.*—By boundary of Rowai limestone quarry. *East.*—By western boundary of the lands pertaining to Morali Poonjee. *West.*—By Moonghat river and Borseel. *Malai Soh-mot State.* *Khasi Hills.*
5	Nokria Cherra ...	*North.*—By south bank of Majdoora. *South.*—By Pandendish jungle. *East.*—By Mashim Khasia's garden. *West.*—By Shia Sing Khasia's garden. *Maharam State.* *Khasi Hills.*
6	RamsemdemRajke	*North.*—By Chapngar. *South.*—By Pook Cherra. *East.*—By Kalaram Rai Cherra. *West*—By Hurrin Tilla Dhul. *Bhowal State.* *Khasi Hills.*
7	Bhowal Cherra ...	*North.*—By Chota Teekar Tilla. *South.*—By Kala Pani, *alias* Pukri Blei. *East.*—By Mongla-mora Tilla. *West.*—By Cherra Khowri Cherra *Maodon* *Khasi Hills*
8	Ka Long Long ...	*North*—By Maw Ngein *South*—By Chillai Cherra *East*—By Umjinden Cherra *West*—By Wublei and Chilla Cherra *Maharam State* *Khasi Hills*
9	Tangla ...	*North*—By Komoni Teekor as far as limebeds exist *South*—By Pak Cherra *East*—By Dhaymalia river *West*—By Kaharam Rai Cherra *Maharam and Maiong* *Khasi Hills*
10	Munai Cherra ...	*North*— *South*— By forest and jungle lands pertaining to Maharam *East*— *West*—By Jadukata, *alias* Pona-thirth river *Maodon* *Khasi Hills*
11	Umjindem ...	*North*—By Lumrai-by-nem *South*—By Lum Tenget *East*—By Umiap *West*—By Umjindem Cherra *Dwara Nongtyrmen* *Khasi Hills*
12	Bor Syrmai ...	*North*—By Pan garden *South*—By Ka Lad-Luka *East*—By Lumdilong *West*—By Lum-raitruth *Khasi Hills*
13	Silai Cherra ...	*North*—By Lum-khar-proh *South*—By Um-sao-leim *East*—By Silai river *West*—Lum-di-long *Khyrim.* *Khasi Hills*
14	Mokertilla ..	*East*—By the Moonghat river *West and North*—By lands pertaining to Maoloon and Umshapiang Poonjees *South*—By the Pyen river

W. F TROTTER,
Offg Deputy-Commissioner
Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

SHILLONG:
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 23rd December 1879.

NOTICE.

The Medicine for Leprosy of all kinds is for sale at a reduced price. Apply to

RAJKRISTO MOOKERJI,
Belghoriah.

THE ELEMENTS OF ARITHMETIC.

BY GOOROO DASS BANERJI, M.A., D.L.,

Price Re. 1-8.

May be had of Mookerji & Co., Calcutta Press, 84, Radha Bazar Calcutta.

NOTICE is hereby given that the monopoly right to quarry limestone, in the tracts bordering the Summessuri and the Moheskhali Rivers in the Garo Hills District, will be put up to public auction at the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Tura, on the 15th March 1880, on the following conditions:—

1. The Summessuri and the Moheshkhali tracts will be sold separately and each tract will comprise the land lying within one quarter of a mile on both sides of each River.

2. The leases to be in force for 10 years, *viz.* from the 1st April 1880 to the 31st March 1890.

3. The upset annual rent for either lease will be 500 Rupees, the highest bidder will obtain the lease or leases.

4. A royalty of Rs. 20 per 1000 maunds of lime stone quarried will be paid by the lessee to Government. The rent will merge in the royalty.

5. The Minimum outturn of each quarry is fixed at 40,000 maunds of lime stone per annum.

6. The rent will be payable in half-yearly instalments in advance *viz* on the 1st April and the 1st October.

7. The leases will be liable to resumption if the above conditions are not complied with, or if quarring is not commenced, *bona fide*, within two years of the sale of the leases.

H. WEST,
Deputy Commissioner's Office, Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills.
Tura, Garo Hills,
The 10th January, 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given that the monopoly right to quarry Coal, in the tracts bordering the Summessuri and the Moheshkhali Rivers in the Garo Hills District, will be put up to public auction at the Deputy Commissioner's office, Tura, on the 15th March 1880, on the following conditions:—

1. The Summessuri and the Moheshkhali tracts will be shold separately and each will comprise the land lying within one quarter of a mile on both sides of each River.

2. The leases to be in force for 10 years *viz.* from 1st April 1880 to the 31st March 1890.

3. The upset annual rent for either lease will be 500 Rupees, the highest bidder will obtain the lease or leases.

4. A royalty of 3 annas per 1000 tons of coal quarried will be paid by the lessee to Government. The rent will merge in the royalty.

5. The minimum outturn of each quarry is fixed at 10,000 maunds of coal per annum.

6. The rent will be payable in half-yearly instalments in advance *viz.* on the 1st April and 1st October.

7. The leases will be liable to resumption if the above conditions are not complied with, or if quarring is not commenced, *bona fide*, within two years of the sale of the leases.

H. WEST,
Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills.
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
Tura, Garo Hills,
The 10th January, 1880.

MIRACLE!!!

DR. W. C. ROY'S

SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY

NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS

Sold at No. 25, Prosono Coomar Tagore's St., Calcutta

Price Rs. 5 per phial

Re. 1 in addition for postage and packing.

U. N. BAGCHI, M.A.,
Manufacturing Chemist.

Notice.

RUSSICK LALL SIRCAR'S Comprehensive Key to Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, IN 2 PARTS COMPLETE, nearly (900) pages, 12mo. Price Rs. 2 two, and postage 2 annas.

Which is also a Key to Shakespeare's *four Great Plays*, and a hand-book of English idiomatic and colloquial phrases, and synonyms, to be had only at No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Calcutta; or Cossipore, via, *Baranagore Post Office* n the latter of which all money orders should be made payable.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL

SILVER MEDALS FOR THE YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES

WE beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to Colleges and Schools, to our large and varied Stock of SILVER MEDALS, suitable for Presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

The Empress Medal, Rs. 30 cash.

Having been repeatedly asked for a Medal bearing the representation of Her Majesty the Queen, we have just produced

THE "EMPRESS OF INDIA" COLLEGE AND SCHOOL MEDAL.

A GOLD OR SILVER MEDAL, of 1¾ inches in diameter.

Cash Prices { Gold Medal, in Case ... ... Rs. 200
Silver Medal, in Case, with or without Loop for Ribbon ... ... Rs. 30

It bears on the OBVERSE the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the REVERSE a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide* Illustration.

The Temple of Fame Medal 1¼-inch, Rs. 20 cash in case.
The Star Medal... ... ... Rs. 16 in case.
The Triumph of Industry Medal ..... Rs. 16 in case.
Plain Silver Medals, 1¼ inches diameter ... Rs. 10 in case,
,, ,, 1½ ,, ... Rs. 14 ,,
Silver Medals, with Wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter ... ... Rs. 19 ,,

NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and Cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

HAMILTON & Co.

Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths, Calcutta.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

11, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,

CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. CORFIELD & Co., Surgeon Dentists of Calcutta invite the attention of the Native community to their celebrated Artificial Teeth. These teeth are not, as many are made of ivory or bone, but are made purely of *stone*. They may therefore be worn by Orthodox Hindus, without violence to their caste prejudices.

When fitted by Messrs. Corfield and Co.'s process these artificial teeth cause no pain and give no discomfort to the wearer, they are exact imitations of natural teeth, and enable the wearer to articulate properly, and to masticate perfectly, any and every kind of food. They thus not only contribute largely to the personal comfort but also improve the general health by ensuring the proper mastication of food, which cannot be accomplished by those who have lost their teeth and are without good artificial substitutes.

Prices regulated to suit the means of all classes.

CONSULTATION FREE

Observe the address.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

11, Old Court House Street,

(NEXT TO F. AND C. OSLER,)

Calcutta.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Messrs. Chubb & Sons,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

Locks.	Despatch Boxes.
Latches.	Wrought Iron Key Boxes.
Cash Boxes.	Wrought Iron Chests.
Paper Boxes.	Wrought Iron Plate Safes.
Writing Boxes.	
Deed Boxes.	

Strong Wrought Iron Doors and Frames, and Patent Strong WroughtIron, Fireproof Safes.

These Safes are lined throughout with the best known Fire-resisting and Non-conducting compositions. The Doors are protected by Chubb's Patent drill-preventive, in addition to the principle of fitting a plate of hardened Steel between the lock and door, and secured by Chubb's Patent Gunpowder-proof Locks, containing all the recently patented improvements.

Prices and particulars on application.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

Calcutta.

ESTABLISHED IN 1875.

DATTA'S Laboratory. **HOMŒOPATHIC**

No. 312, Chitpore Road; Bartalah, Calcutta,
TERMS EASY—Cash.

☞ *Price List with Calender* 1879, *free to the customers only. Postage ½ anna, price 2 annas.*

B. K. DATTA,
Homœopathic Practitioner.

TO LET.

Premises No. 13, Modhoo Roy's Lane,
,, ,, 5, Kristodas Pal's Lane,

Apply to *Printer*

We have this day established ourselves as General Commission Merchants. Mr. M. Durst signs our firm per procuration.

SIGG-SULZER & Co.,
Office, 19, Radha Bazar.
(Apcar House.)

Calcutta, 1st January 1880.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LD.

BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.

This Company is now prepared to undertake the lighting, temporarily or permanently, of Streets, Squares, Gardens, Palaces, Town Halls, Concert or Assembly Rooms, Durbar Halls, Railway Stations, Workshops, Factories, Mills, Press-houses, Docks, Jetties, Bridges, Towers, Beacons, Light-houses, Steamers, and any place where night work is carried on.

The light is further Specially suited for nautches, marriage fetes, Fairs, Balls and such entertainments.

Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of

GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co.,
Calcutta,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Native Child's Arithmetic Part I., Price 4 annas. By Braja Pati Banerjie. To be had at Roy Press Depository, Sanskrit Depository and Canning Library.

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
Calcutta.

AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL
No. 146, *Lower Chitpore Road.*

C. K. SEN & CO'S
Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & Co.'s
CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eye-sight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *As.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO. 'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA
OR
PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বাদক বেদনা)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chore Bagan, Calcutta.—**Price Rs. 3-8,**

Sole Agents. B. M. SIRCAR. & Co.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta, obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free, at—4 oz., Rs. 6 : 8 oz., Rs. 11 : 16 oz., Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As.
Per Month	1	2
,, Annum	11	8
,, Single Copy	0	8
IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8
RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS. No 108, BARANUSEY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.